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Dow Plunges 36.33 Points to Slip Under 1,000

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average of blue chip stocks took its largest one-day fall since the stock market crash of 1929, as Wall Street was swept by disappointment that the Federal Reserve did not cut the discount rate as expected.

The Dow average, the New York Stock Exchange's most widely watched index, fell 36.33 points to close at 995.13 — the first day that the index closed below the 1,000 mark since Oct. 15. It was the largest one-day drop in the Dow average since Oct. 28, 1929, when it plummeted 38.33 points to 260.64.

The next day, Oct. 29, 1929, is commonly referred to as "Black Tuesday," the start of the stock market crash that signaled the Great Depression. However, Monday's setback amounted to a 3.52-percent drop, far short of the 12.8-percent setback of Oct. 28, 1929.

"Although there is a widespread feeling that the Fed is loosening its monetary policy, the market needs constant reassurance that this is so," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp.

"This market had been driving toward a discount rate cut all last week," said Larry Wachtel of Bache Group Inc.

When the Fed did not act on the 9 1/2-percent rate it charges on loans to members banks, investors became concerned that other interest rates have stemmed their declines over the near term, analysts said.

That concern was underlined after other banks did not follow the lead of Chemical Bank and Mitsui Bank last week and cut their prime rate to 1 1/4 percent from 1 1/2 percent.

The analysts also cited expectations that the government will sell a huge amount of new securities to

meet the budget deficit, thus putting more pressure on interest rates.

Once the stock prices began dropping Monday, traders scrambled to cash in their recent profits, putting further downward pressure on prices.

Declines overwhelmed advances, by a margin of 15-2, as the NYSE volume eased to 85 million shares from the 101.12 million traded Friday.

The heavily capitalized blue-chip and glamor stocks that led the market rally were hit hardest, analysts said.

The prices of energy stocks also fell. Exxon reported weaker earnings and analysts expect the rest of the industry to follow suit.

However, John Smith of Fabernstock and Co. said the discount rate's impact on the market was overrated. He noted that there was a lot of skepticism on Wall Street

prior to Friday about the likelihood of a discount rate cut.

"The market was ripe for profit taking and so the lack of a discount rate was more of an excuse than anything else," he said.

Stock prices had started to slip late Friday after the Dow index had been carried upward by up a 254.54-point, 10-week surge to within five points of its all-time high of 1,051.70 set on Jan. 11, 1973.

The lack of a discount rate cut also knocked down prices on the credit markets. The price of gold fell as the dollar rose sharply on foreign exchange markets. (Page 9)

Stock prices also came under pressure from the report Friday that the M-1 measure of the U.S. money supply grew by a larger-than-expected \$3.2 billion in the latest reporting period. The M-1

consists of all money in circulation and checking accounts.

Federal Reserve officials said earlier this month that it would emphasize M-1 measure in determining monetary policy. But analysts said it would be difficult for the Fed to cut the discount rate if M-1 is growing a much faster rate than the Fed has targeted.

Analysts at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. said in a weekly newsletter that the Fed's decision to temporarily de-emphasize the money supply data "may not bring with it as much immediate easing in bank reserve pressures and related interest rate reductions as many market participants originally expected."

Sharon Testifies Militia Role Was Decided in June

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Monday that the Israeli government decided early in the war in Lebanon to use Christian Phalangist militiamen to fight Palestinian guerrillas in West Beirut.

Testifying before the state inquiry commission that is investigating Israel's role in the massacre of the Palestinian refugees last month, Mr. Sharon said the Israeli cabinet made the decision on June 15, the second week of the war, and saw it as a means to hold down Israeli casualties.

Mr. Sharon, flanked by two senior army officers, testified for two and one-half hours in the first open session of the inquiry board held since it began its investigation last week. He conceded that he knew there would be civilian casualties, but he said he believed the Phalangist militia units to enter the refugee areas, but not the 700 to 800 deaths he said Israeli intelligence officials estimate occurred as a result of the Phalangist rampage.

"I want today, in my name and on behalf of the entire defense establishment, to say that no one foresaw — nor could have foreseen — the atrocities committed in the neighborhoods of Sabra and Chatila," he said.

Mr. Sharon provided a few more details to what is already known about the events that unfolded in West Beirut between Sept. 16 and

Sept. 18. There was immediate speculation after his public appearance — which was followed later Monday by a second, three-hour closed appearance before the commission — that his testimony would widen the rift between him and senior military officers, particularly the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan.

Mr. Sharon said the first news he had of widespread civilian casualties in the refugee camps came in a telephone call from General Eitan about 9 P.M. Sept. 17, about 24 hours after the Phalangist units had entered the refugee neighborhoods. He said General Eitan told him the civilian casualties inflicted by the militiamen already exceeded Israeli expectations.

"They went too far," the defense minister quoted General Eitan as saying.

But Mr. Sharon said that in the same conversation, General Eitan had assured him that at a meeting with Phalangist commanders earlier that day, the Israeli northern commander, General Amir Druor, had ordered the militia units to cease their operations in the camps, prevented them from bringing more soldiers into the area and ordered them to remove all of their troops from the Palestinian neighborhoods by 5 A.M. the next day.

Mr. Sharon said he considered this a reasonable amount of time to allow the Phalangist units, who lacked sophisticated communications equipment, to extricate them-



Ariel Sharon

selves from the crowded refugee neighborhoods.

As a result of these assurances, Mr. Sharon went on, he took no further steps despite additional reports of the massacre that reached him later that night.

According to witness accounts from Beirut, the bulk of the killing took place on that Friday night, after General Eitan and General Druor had ordered a halt to the operation. The implication of Mr. Sharon's testimony was that the main responsibility lay with General Eitan, who had assured him that the Phalangist rampage had been halted.

Mr. Sharon also suggested in his testimony that Prime Minister Menachem Begin may have known something of the events in West Beirut hours earlier than he has acknowledged. Mr. Sharon said that on Saturday morning, Sept. 18, General Eitan told him that Mr. Begin had called, inquiring about reports he had heard concerning the Gaza hospital, which is located in the Chatila neighborhood.

There was no elaboration on this point. Mr. Begin has insisted that the first news he had of the massacre

Arabs See Israel As 'Permanent,' Shultz Declares

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Monday that the meeting in Washington last week with the Arab League delegation headed by King Hassan II of Morocco was constructive and produced "evidence on the Arab side that they're very much interested in trying to work out a peace" in the Middle East.

At a morning press conference here, the U.S. official cited King Hassan's support for "peace and co-existence" in the Middle East and some of his other conciliatory statements while in Washington and added that "I don't know what other implication you could draw from the fact that the Arabs accept the fact that Israel is there and is a permanent part of the region."

King Hassan, at his own press conference in Washington on Saturday, was less categorical, saying that the Arabs would not extend recognition to Israel until it withdrew its forces from the lands it had captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Shultz said that the Arabs now accept Israel's existence, but what is needed is a way "to figure out how to make an arrangement that is peaceful with Israel."

He said the Arabs believe "they have moved dramatically" in their own discussions about Middle East diplomacy, away from more categorical rejections of Israel. Mr. Shultz said he agreed that there has been "a lot of movement," and

that the Arabs now put President Ronald Reagan's peace plan on the same basis for negotiations as the Arabs' own declaration issued at the end of the summit meeting last month in Fez, Morocco.

Mr. Shultz, in Canada for a 24-hour visit, conferred on Sunday with Allan J. MacEachen, the minister for external affairs, on foreign political issues, primarily the effort by Western nations to draw up a common approach to East-West economic issues, as a way of resolving the dispute over the Soviet natural gas pipeline. They also reviewed the Middle East situation, with Mr. Shultz giving an optimistic analysis to Mr. MacEachen, Canadian officials said.

On Lebanon, Mr. Shultz said at his morning press conference that he did not believe it was necessary to increase the size of the U.S., French, and Italian force now in Lebanon from its current size of 3,800 to 30,000 as President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon had publicly called for.

He said there probably was justification "for somewhat expanded forces," but did not say how much larger a force the United States was contemplating.

The force could check on the withdrawal of Syrian, Israeli, and Palestinian Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon. As to when that withdrawal could occur, Mr. Shultz said that "we have set in our minds an objective of trying to get the foreign forces out of Lebanon by the end of this year."

Spy Report Spurs Attacks On Thatcher

By Steven Ratner
New York Times Service

LONDON — Angry members of Parliament accused the government Monday of playing down the importance of a breach in security at a top secret intelligence gathering center in Britain.

The contentions were sparked by a report in The New York Times on Sunday that American officials were asking Britain for details of a leak described as "one of the longest and potentially most damaging Soviet penetrations of Western intelligence since World War II."

The report said that for 15 years there has been a major security leak at the government's communications monitoring headquarters at Cheltenham.

Donald Anderson, a member of the opposition Labor Party who questioned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said Monday it seemed she had been "less than frank." The prime minister, he said, "should be brought before the House to account for" a possible "cover-up and an attempt to hide the true facts."

Mr. Anderson submitted a written question to Mrs. Thatcher Monday, to which the prime minister will be forced to reply by Thursday.

The obvious reason for asking the question is the considerable dispute felt by the United States government, he said. In that statement, he was reflecting the widely expressed embarrassment here that the seriousness of the security gap would be exposed by Washington.

"The American leaks about what is supposed to be happening at Cheltenham can hardly be made without some reason," said Ted Leadbitter, a Labor MP who exposed the Soviet agent Anthony Bhatt.

The alarming thing... is the frequency with which the Americans perceive us as the main source of leaks from within the Atlantic Alliance," the Daily Mail said Monday.



The body of Joseph Donegan is removed from an alley in Belfast where it was found Monday.

Abducted Catholic Slain in Belfast After Protestant Deadline Passes

United Press International

BELFAST — A kidnapped Catholic man was found dead in a Belfast alley Monday soon after the expiration of a deadline given by Protestant extremists to trade him for a Protestant held by the Irish Republican Army.

In a separate incident, an unidentified gunman jumped from a car in Armagh and shot to death a Catholic who, according to local residents, worked for the IRA's political wing in last week's elections.

The body of Joseph Donegan was found in an alley in the Protestant Shankill section of Belfast, police said. Mr. Donegan was kidnapped after the Irish Republican Army abducted Thomas Cochrane, a part-time soldier. The Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force threatened to kill him at midnight

Sunday unless the IRA released Sergeant Cochrane.

The Ulster Volunteer Force issued a statement after Mr. Donegan's body was found, denying any involvement. They termed the murder "horrible and callous," adding that it would seal the fate of Sergeant Cochrane.

Mr. Donegan's daughter Anne said she had appealed to Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political wing, for Sergeant Cochrane's release. She said Sinn Fein told her the IRA was willing to release him.

Miss Donegan said that Sinn Fein demanded an extension of the deadline and that they wanted security forces withdrawn so they could contact the IRA members holding Sergeant Cochrane.

Sergeant Cochrane, 57, was kidnapped Friday by an IRA unit as

he drove to work in South Armagh on a motorcycle. The IRA said they were questioning him about "crimes against the Republican community."

Within 12 hours, the Ulster Volunteer Force kidnapped Mr. Donegan, 48, as he left a drinking club close to his home in west Belfast.

"The UDF have now issued a statement saying that they will kill Mr. Donegan this evening unless Mr. Cochrane is released," a Belfast police spokesman said Sunday.

The abductions occurred as Sinn Fein made an unexpected strong showing in the province's first local assembly elections in 10 years, winning five seats in the new assembly, though its candidates have vowed to boycott all meetings.

4 Candidates Back Japan Arms Buildup

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Yasuhiro Nakasone, one of the two leading candidates to become Japan's next prime minister, has said that Japan should resist a compromise with the United States over American demands for greater Japanese military spending. He saw this as a means to "make the United States seriously want to protect Japan."

Mr. Nakasone, 64, made the statement in a television debate Sunday with the three other candidates seeking the presidency of the Liberal Democratic Party to replace Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who has announced his plans to resign.

Both Mr. Nakasone, director of the Administrative Management Agency, and the other leading candidate, Toshio Komoto, 71, director of the Economic Planning Agency, supported a moderate military buildup. But both leaders refused to support any rapid increase in military spending, such as Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has advocated for Japan.

Mr. Komoto said he believed that his party's outline for a 1983-1987 military buildup announced in July would be sufficient.

Mr. Nakasone phrased his comments in the context of using U.S. power to ensure Japan's security. "How we can make the United States seriously want to protect Japan, is up to the skill of diplomacy," he said. Japan would have to do "the absolute minimum of what we must do," Mr. Nakasone said.

Shintaro Abe, 58, minister of international trade and industry, said that in seeking more military spending the United States must consider "Japan's position" to keep relations "healthy." He indicated that he was satisfied with the 1983-1987 buildup announced in July.

Only Ichiro Nakagawa, 57, director of the Science and Technology Agency, spoke in favor of significantly increasing Japan's military spending.



Colonel Qadhafi, Libya's leader, returned children's greetings Monday at China's Great Hall of the People, where he met with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, left. The visit came amid fresh indications that Chinese-Soviet talks are progressing slowly. Page 2.

In Russia, a Deepening Chill Is Felt in Politics and Life

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A deepening chill appears to be settling into Soviet life as the Kremlin moves to eliminate stirrings of unreform and dissent that have survived previous campaigns of repression.

Western diplomats here say that two principal factors appear to have contributed to the creation of this atmosphere: uncertainty over who will succeed Leonid I. Brezhnev as the Communist Party leader and the deeply strained relations with the United States.

In recent months, the chill has manifested itself in a sharp increase in house searches, threats, beatings, interrogations and arrests carried out by the political police of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence and state security agency. The targets are individuals deemed threatening to the state.

have been cut back sharply, and censors are putting teeth into a new Central Committee directive ordering tighter ideological control of literature.

The targets are Jews seeking to emigrate, human rights activists, unorthodox writers, young people affecting Western tastes in music and dress, adherents of independent religious sects and foreigners seeking contacts with any of them.

Some Western diplomats say that these groups may be facing the most thorough crackdown of any time in Mr. Brezhnev's 18-year tenure.

Mr. Brezhnev, who is 75 and suffers from worsening heart and pulmonary problems, may no longer be physically able to run the country. The two principal contenders for the succession, Konstantin U. Chernenko and Yuri V. Andropov, appear to be maneuvering behind the scenes, waiting for the moment when the job falls vacant.

Some students of Soviet affairs see the hand of one or another of the prospective successors in the crackdown. But a more general view is that tightening up all around may be something that almost everyone in the 13-member Politburo can agree on. And there are strong reasons that the most conservative instincts should be coming into play now.

One is that the Soviet bureaucracy can make or break a leader, as Nikita S. Khrushchev discovered in 1964, so that any contender for the leadership must demonstrate his readiness to root out challenges to party control. Another is that with a period of political instability ahead, the Kremlin may be moving against anyone who might seek to take advantage of the uncertainty.

"It looks like a decision has been taken at the top to clear the decks in view of the looming succession crisis," a diplomat said. "I think they want to remove any source of dissent and discord that could distract them at a time when they have a major problem of their own to solve."

Another factor in the chill, Western officials say, is almost surely the strained ties with the United States. Much of the progress that has been made in opening up Soviet society in the past decade has been linked to the need to present a more acceptable face to the West, so as not to prejudice the gains of détente. But now, with relations with Washington at what some officials feel is as low as they have been since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, the Soviet leaders may feel there is little to be lost.

Things can't get much worse between Washington and Moscow, and it's pretty clear that the Western Europeans aren't in any mood to toughen their attitude, a Western envoy said. "All in all, you couldn't fault the people in the Kremlin for thinking that they may as well tidy up the shop now, so that when a change in the U.S. leadership comes and it's possible to improve relations they'll have the nasty business behind them."

One bellwether of the new attitude was the squeeze on telephone links with the West. The first sign of the crackdown was the decision in late summer to eliminate direct dialing into and out of the country, which became possible in certain districts of Moscow with the importation of Western switching equipment for the 1980 Olympic Games.

The reversion to operator-assisted calls was attributed to technical causes, and Soviet officials said they expected to have the problems solved in a couple of years. But experience since then suggests that the real reason for the move was to curb contacts between dissidents and supporters in the West.

The element of threat, never far away for anyone seeking to leave, has increased markedly. Alexander A. Lerner, the top Soviet expert in cybernetics until he filed a request for emigration 10 years ago and was disgraced, had his apartment door broken down by uniformed police officers last month and was told during a subsequent meeting

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu waves to supporters after voting in Greece's second round of municipal elections. Mr. Papandreu's Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement was victorious, but the right and left made gains. Page 2.

INSIDE

■ Many people in Spain talk about former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez these days, and most regret the eclipse that seems to await him in Spain's general election on Thursday. Page 5.

■ The Reagan administration asserts that shifts in the labor force have raised the "natural" rate of unemployment to 6 percent, meaning, officials say, that today's jobless figure of 10.1 percent should be judged by a more lenient standard. Page 3.

■ A small cemetery of unmarked graves near a major army base may hold the bodies of 400 people who disappeared at the hands of government agents during the 1970s, according to Argentine human rights leaders. Page 6.

■ Rebels fighting the Angolan government say they captured a Roman Catholic archbishop by mistake and promised he would be freed soon. Page 5.

■ The National Basketball Association will open its season on Friday with old faces in new places. A preview. Page 15.

■ Medieval Europeans feared them, and Irish peasants believed they were the result of pigs hiding under a bed. "In virtually every culture throughout history, says the author of a new manifesto, 'redheads have been recognized as special people.'" Page 7.

U.S. Economists Agree 'Natural' Jobless Rate Has Increased to 6%

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON — It has long been assumed, at least in political debate, that full employment in the United States is reached when the jobless rate falls to roughly 4 percent.

That is the goal, for example, enshrined in the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 and it is the standard that has been impressed for decades on the public consciousness.

Recently, however, the Reagan administration has begun to assert that long-term shifts in the labor force have substantially raised the "natural" rate of unemployment. The natural rate, or the minimum amount of unemployment consistent with stable prices, is now 6 to 6.5 percent, administration officials have maintained, adding that today's politically explosive jobless figure of 10.1 percent should therefore be judged by that more lenient standard.

Both President Ronald Reagan and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan have referred in the past several weeks to the new natural unemployment rate. The references, coming in the heat of an election season, were presumed by many to have been politically motivated.

But the fact is, many economists say, that the president and Secretary Regan are quite right; the natural rate has indeed climbed.

"There's a consensus," said Donald Ratajczak of Georgia State University. "Most people would say it's 5 1/2 to 6 percent."

Economists furiously debate the significance of the actual unemployment rate reported each month. Conservatives stress the social benefits now available to mini-

mize hardship; liberals say the reported rate understates the problem because discouraged and part-time workers are not included. But there is relatively little disagreement among economists about the theoretical natural, or minimum, rate.

Economists say the higher natural unemployment rate is a phenomenon that has been occurring for most of the postwar period. Mainly it reflects demographic changes that affect the supply of labor: vast increases in the numbers of teen-agers and women in the work force. To only a small degree does the increase reflect the demand for labor — factors such as worsened job prospects for workers in, say, the automobile and steel industries.

The jobless rate is higher among teen-agers and women than among other workers, economists note. Thus, they say, the greater participation in the labor force by these groups has been responsible for the rise in the level of what is considered natural unemployment.

Walter W. Heller, an adviser to Democrats and a professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, says that three points of the natural rate consist of the so-called frictionally unemployed, such as people changing careers or those who decide not to follow an employer's move to another state.

On top of the rock-bottom three points is another 2.6 points of structural unemployment relating to demographic changes.

The ranks of these unemployed people probably cannot be reduced by the normal workings of the market, at least not without adding to inflation, though specific policies could be designed for them.



Hundreds of jobless people wait at a government unemployment office in suburban Detroit.

The broad recognition of a higher minimum is prompting some policymakers to think about new initiatives.

The legislative agenda could soon reflect this, perhaps leading to fresh discussion of the so-called Phillips curve, which proclaims a trade-off between unemployment and inflation. The Reagan administration and other conservatives have declared this long-held notion dead.

Minimum wage laws, which appear to reduce employment prospects for teen-agers and other workers with few skills, may also be rethought.

The administration implies that the natural unemployment rate is likely to continue to rise just at the time when, actually, it may have begun to reverse its long upward trend.

Few economists expect any substantial reduction in the numbers of women in the labor force, but a major decline in young workers is

a certainty. The bulk of the post-war baby boom that began in 1947 has already entered the job market and the number of 16- to 20-year-olds is to decline by about 6 million in the 1980s.

"We are now entering a time when the natural rate of unemployment should begin to fall," said Robert J. Gordon, a professor of economics at Northwestern University who has written extensively on the issue. Mr. Gordon estimates, however, that his 6-percent estimate of the natural rate conditional on a stable exchange rate and the absence of price shocks in food and energy.

Mr. Gordon notes that the actual jobless rate was below the natural rate for most of the 1964-74 period (for 33 of 40 quarters) and this caused the 1964 Kennedy-Johnson tax cut to be inflationary. The 4-percent unemployment goal was simply incompatible with a constant inflation rate.

By contrast, with today's natural

rate far below the actual rate, there may be very little risk that economic stimulus would quickly reignite inflationary pressures.

Change Course, Heller Warns

Walter Heller, comparing President Reagan's plea to "stay the course" with the voyage of the Titanic, says unemployment will stay in double figures for months, United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Heller said in a television interview Sunday of Mr. Reagan's economic program, "Let's be clear about what we mean by 'stay the course.' I don't mean that if the Titanic is heading for an iceberg that we should stay the course. The president's program isn't the thing that's going to get us out of this."

The course Mr. Heller outlined was for the Federal Reserve Board to continue its easing of monetary restraints — "trying to save the president from himself" — and a consistent effort to hold down federal deficits.

Japanese in U.S. Seek Review of Internment

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defendants in the 40-year-old Supreme Court decisions that were used to justify wartime internment of 110,000 Japanese-Americans are planning to seek a reopening of their cases, citing postwar evidence that the government withheld crucial information from the court.

The information, including navy and FBI intelligence reports, contradicted the government's assertion that "military necessity" required the curfews and evacuation orders imposed on Japanese-Americans. That assertion formed the core of the rulings.

The defendants seek a Supreme Court admission of error in the cases that would nullify their convictions for violations of restrictions and serve as a powerful symbol of apology by the court at a time of revived interest in the Japanese-American community about the internment.

The internment in desolate camps is widely regarded now as a gross injustice, the product of hysteria and racism following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. A wartime relocation commission established by Congress is considering redress for victims and their heirs.

The cases are known as Yasui vs. U.S., Hirabayashi vs. U.S. and Korematsu vs. U.S. Two of the defendants, Gordon Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui, said they thought the effort would have important symbolic significance even if it were unsuccessful.

"We are trying to preserve the constitutional principles of our country," said Mr. Yasui, a lawyer and director of the Denver Human Rights Commission. "In this country, we try to rectify our errors. The possibilities are not good, but it seemed to me we ought to make the effort."

A Supreme Court reversal would work little or no change in the law since subsequent rulings in unrelated cases, though not wartime cases, have dramatically expanded safeguards for racial minorities.

Mr. Yasui said the defendants were aiming for Dec. 15 to file petitions, possibly in the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in California, to have their convictions and related rulings declared errors.

Now a sociology professor at the University of Alberta in Canada, Mr. Hirabayashi said lawyers had been working on the petitions for months in Seattle and San Francisco under the leadership of Peter H. Irons, a lawyer and scholar who is researching a book on the cases.

Over the weekend, Mr. Irons said he had found new information about alleged destruction of evi-

dence by the government during the war that is to form the basis for seeking a reopening. He declined to provide details publicly before the petition is filed.

The government's case and the court's rulings were based largely on statements by the West Coast military commander, General J.L. DeWitt, who later declared that the Japanese were "an enemy race."

General DeWitt spoke of reports of "fifth column" activity — Japanese-Americans aiding Japan's war effort — and mysterious signaling from the shore to Japanese ships in arguing the potential disloyalty of Japanese-Americans.

The court cited these assertions in support of its unanimous ruling in the Hirabayashi case. All of the assertions later proved unfounded, and no actual sabotage or attempted sabotage by a Japanese-American has ever been proven.

Among other things, the government did not provide the court with intelligence reports from the navy and the FBI saying evacuation was unnecessary. J. Edgar Hoover, then the FBI director, told President Franklin D. Roosevelt that "the necessity for mass evacuation is based primarily upon public and political pressure rather than on factual data."

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Dillon Myer Dies; Foe of War Camps

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. Myer, 91, who headed and then opposed the organization that supervised the wartime relocation of more than 100,000 Japanese-Americans on the west coast, died Thursday of cardiac arrest in a nursing home in Silver Spring, Maryland.

From 1942 to 1946, Mr. Myer was director of the War Relocation Authority. The wartime internment of Japanese-Americans, authorized by executive order, is considered one of the darkest episodes in American history. The order authorized the removal of Americans of Japanese origin from their homes near the Pacific coast and resettlement in mountain states and the Midwest.

Mr. Myer recalled those years in a 1972 interview. "It took me about one trip to find out this was something that shouldn't be done. It was a very inhuman thing to do. He led efforts to do away with the work of the authority and for the return of the Japanese to their homes."

Cynthia Propper Seton
NEW YORK (NYT) — Cynthia Propper Seton, 56, a novelist and essayist, died Saturday of acute leukemia in Northampton, Massachusetts.

For 12 years, Mrs. Seton wrote a regular column for The Berkshire Eagle of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Her first book, a collection of the columns, was followed by two volumes of essays. Her third novel, "A Fine Romance," was nominated for the National Book Award in 1976. Her last novel, "A Private Life," was published in April.

Other deaths:
Jacques Klein, 52, one of Brazil's leading pianists and the winner of the 1953 first prize of the Geneva International Music Contest, Saturday of cancer in Rio de Janeiro.

Tsugio Ohtsuyashi, 71, president of Kuraray Co., Japan's leading textile firm, Saturday of a kidney ailment in the western Japanese city of Suita.

Arizona Apaches Hope to Return Geronimo's Body to His 'Country'

New York Times Service

SAN CARLOS, Arizona — Arizona's Apache Indians have determined to return the warrior Geronimo's remains from Oklahoma to his homeland.

"Only if he is brought back can things be at ease again," said Ned Anderson, chairman of the San Carlos Apache tribe, whose reservation is about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of Tucson. "There's something missing here."

When other Apaches agreed to live on reservations, Geronimo refused and continued to fight for freedom. He was never defeated, but in 1886 he surrendered with his small band of Chiricahua Apaches.

Shortly before he died in 1909 as a prisoner at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, he wrote to President Theodore Roosevelt: "The place where I and my people are kept is bad for us. Let me die and be buried in my country." To this, Roosevelt replied, "Geronimo, there would be more war and bloodshed. It is best you stay where you are."

Efforts to carry out Geronimo's final request, to be returned to his "country" have touched off debate among Apaches about where his homeland was.

According to Ronnie Lupe, chairman of the White Mountain Apaches, burying Geronimo in Arizona would honor his spirit, but objections have been raised by the Mescalero Apaches of New Mexico, who say that his home is at the headwaters of the Gila River in New Mexico. Also among that group are several hundred Chiricahua, including Geronimo's granddaughter, Ouida Miller, who said it would be wrong to disturb the spirit of his grave.

Prague Urged to Release Dissidents

The Associated Press

VIENNA — The Czechoslovak human rights movement, Charter 77, has called on the government in Prague to release all political prisoners before the resumption of the European Security Conference in Madrid, émigré sources reported here Monday.

In a letter dated Oct. 22 on the

forthcoming reopening of the Madrid meeting, the group said, "The statesmen's peace efforts will only become credible if accompanied by peaceful relations to their own citizens, based on mutual respect of law and justice. A nation that does not even respect its own laws cannot be expected to comply with any agreements, including international ones."

White House Assailed On Civil Rights Policy

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the American Civil Liberties Union has accused the Reagan administration of "ideological opposition to civil liberties" and said that the administration and its supporters in Congress have been responsible for "the most dangerous threats to civil liberties" in recent years.

Ira Glasser, the group's executive director, made the assertions in an introduction to a 60-page report, "Civil Liberties in Reagan's America," issued Sunday by the organization. While the report reviewed what it characterized as threats to civil liberties by school boards and by local and state governments, it reserved its harshest criticism for the White House and Congress.

Mr. Glasser said that in some ways the administration posed a greater danger to civil liberties than did either Senator Joseph McCarthy or President Richard M. Nixon, two of the organization's most frequent targets in earlier decades.

"Those men," he said, "were not ideologically committed to making fundamental changes in our legal structure. They had no particular theory of government. They were driven by personal ambition and, to be sure, they did not hesitate to

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Voting No to Freeze

One in four American voters will be asked on Nov. 2 to express an opinion about a "freeze" on nuclear weapons. Referendums urging a negotiated halt in the arms race appear on ballots in nine states and many localities, including Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago. They pose a difficult choice.

The freeze proposals are not particularly practical or diplomatically desirable, but the popular movement from which they spring deserves encouragement. It has played a useful role in moving the Reagan administration toward negotiations. A vote for the freeze could thus be justified as a further expression of impatience with the Reagan team's approach to arms control. And a vote against could be construed as an endorsement of the administration's excessive arms buildup or its nasty Red-baiting in portraying the freeze movement as a Moscow front.

Yet the freeze is a simplistic, sloganeering response to a complex issue. Despite the symbolic struggles around this plebiscite, the voter had best deal with the essence of the proposal. Our strong commitment to arms control notwithstanding, we urge a vote against.

The variously worded referendums have in common the simple call for a freeze. A typical wording, as in New Jersey, urges the administration to ask Moscow to "immediately agree to a mutual, verifiable halt of all further testing, production and deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and delivery systems as a first step toward mutual, balanced reduction." It asks that the money saved go to "human needs and tax reduction."

The political effect is to put relatively greater pressure on the United States than the Soviet Union, which suppressed its freeze movements. And the referendums invite yet another approach to negotiations, adding to the lamentable U.S. record of a fresh start by each of the last three presidents; while discussion of the freeze might take up elements of

the completed but unratified SALT-2 treaty, it would inevitably waste much of the work already done over many years.

The worst thing about the proposed freeze is that it panders to the misleading idea that America and Russia possess more nuclear weapons than they need. True as that may be, the prevention of nuclear war depends not so much on the numbers of weapons as on their characteristics and invulnerability to attack. Indeed, the effectiveness of deterrence also depends vitally on some non-nuclear weapons, such as submarine detectors.

So it is wrong to suggest that Washington and Moscow could "immediately" agree about a stable balance — say, which dual-purpose aircraft or missiles should be frozen. It is also wrong to suggest that some weapons, like submarines, could be safely frozen while anti-submarine technology is not. And although most missile and weapons testing could be verified from afar, a halt in weapons production would not be verifiable.

A halt in nuclear deployments would leave the Soviet Union with a large missile advantage in Europe, causing grave problems for NATO. And a halt would prevent the United States from countering the vulnerability of its land-based missiles — a vulnerability that could become more dangerous than the size of either power's arsenal.

The final state in some of the referendums is the promise of economy. Less than 20 percent of America's defense budget goes for nuclear weapons. And the more stable the nuclear balance, the greater will be the need for more expensive non-nuclear forces.

Anti-nuclear slogans and protest have their place in the arms debate, but these referendums will not advance a difficult diplomacy. The knowledge that warm supporters of arms control opposed them should prevent misinterpretation of their defeat.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Prize Well Earned

It has sometimes seemed that the Swedish Academy has gone to extraordinary lengths in its pursuit of literary excellence, finding the lamp of literature burning, however dimly, in some remote tundra of the human spirit and causing those who are supposed to know about such things to scurry to their reference books. That cannot be said of Gabriel García Márquez, the celebrated Colombian writer who has just been awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Literature. We congratulate him, and the Academy, on the choice.

Mr. García Márquez's imagination works on the grand scale. His best-known novel, "One Hundred Years of Solitude," flamboyantly recapitulates in microcosm the experience of man from Eden to oblivion through six generations of the Buendía family, a Latin American version of Faulkner's Snopeses and Sartre's, whose many members enact their history in a marvelous realm lying somewhere between mystery and madness, in which all the usual laws are suspended but which nonetheless seems real. Perhaps it is, Mr. García Márquez has said that "surrealism comes from the reality of Latin America."

However that may be, to depict a world so extravagant in its comic and tragic effects and yet so palpably real is a magnificent achievement. (Five other works are available

in English and a sixth, the novella "Chronicle of a Death Foretold," will be published in the United States in the spring.) The book's enormous success opened the doors of publishing abroad to many other writers of the Latin American literary renaissance.

The Nobel Prize for Literature seems unable to be awarded without some controversy. There are those who object to the writer's leftist politics. The U.S. government refuses to issue him a visa, although it lets him enter the country on a waiver. To this we can only say that politics is not literature.

Inevitably there are supporters of other candidates. It is undeniable that there are other, equally qualified writers: the South African Nadine Gordimer, England's Graham Greene, Argentina's Jorge Luis Borges, to name three. That is a matter of taste.

What is most important about prizes, it seems to us, is not the recognition given to one person in one year, for fame can be very fleeting; but the recognition given year in and year out to the continuing value of the literary enterprise itself, an enterprise conducted by one person in sweat and secrecy and suffering for the great enrichment of us all. We affirm that value, and we thank Gabriel García Márquez for embodying it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

The Midlands in Michigan

Problems which looked uniquely British 20 years ago — of antiquated industrial structures, complacent management or deadlocks with trade unions — have now spread to America and Europe, where they look more serious in the face of Japanese competition; descriptions of contemporary Detroit sound like caricatures of the British Midlands. As every Western country faces mounting unemployment and continuing recession, the differences in growth begin to look less important than the need for political stability.

—Anthony Sampson in The Observer

A Time of High Rollers

"It's better than gold," John DeLorean reportedly exclaimed as he handed over a packet of cocaine to a buyer who turned out to be a federal agent. He thus pointed a sharp finger at a disease eating away the American soul. The fact is that high rollers are on the loose. Greed at the top has been systematized.

Mr. DeLorean is not a fortune hunter out of nowhere. He came up through the ranks of one of the most tightly organized American companies, General Motors. He served for years as general manager of Pontiac, then as general manager of Chevrolet. When he left GM he was widely praised as a creative entrepreneur, and he had no difficulty raising funds for his own company.

Just why greed should enjoy such favor at this time is not clear. Inflation probably plays a part; it works to cheat industrious people who put aside money for rainy days. It rewards gamblers. But that is an old story. The new story is how much institutions and

leaders and doctrines rationalize more hogwash. The Reagan administration honors the rich as few administrations in American history. The elite universities pay deference to the education of apparitions for commerce, and the best business schools increasingly stress short-term profits.

The press and television celebrate the throwing away of money in frivolous pursuits. A new term, libertarianism, has been coined to justify self-indulgence. The majority, it is said, is not moral.

Avarice, to be sure, is not the deadliest of sins. Dr. Johnson once observed that "there are few ways in which a man can be more innocently involved than in getting money." But he lived in a time when honor counted more than riches, when the aristocratic nature of society constrained more plutocracy. So the lesson is not that money-making is bad, but that it needs an inspirational offset. The trick is to seek an ideal of high quality past the prejudice against anything else.

—Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft

The Chinese-Soviet Talks

In initiating the talks in Beijing, Chinese leaders listed three conditions which Moscow must meet before improved relations can take place. These are large-scale reduction of Soviet troops stationed on the borders of the two countries, ceasing of Soviet support for Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia, and Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The Soviets will never give in easily to these conditions.

It is unlikely that there will be a sudden thaw in Sino-Soviet relations, but it is possible that their ties will improve slowly.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo)

OCT. 26: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: New York Banks Close

NEW YORK — No one now can disguise the gravity of the situation occasioned by runs on banks in many different quarters of the country, which necessitate heavy withdrawals from New York by out-of-town institutions. This, with the withdrawals and hoarding of money by frightened depositors of many New York banking institutions, is seriously complicating the situation. Money is disappearing from banking quarters. As a result chiefly of the dearth of funds to meet the continued drain by depositors, seven local banks and trust companies have closed their doors.

1932: RCA Equips Mussolini

MILAN — Premier Mussolini is about to inaugurate a new high-powered radio broadcasting station erected near this city by the Radio Corporation of America. Italy's broadcasting network now comprises as its key stations this and a similar installation in Rome. An interesting feature of the station is its automatic system of protective devices, which safeguards not only engineers and operators, but also the mechanism of the station itself. The plant is designed in modernistic Italian decorative style, with luxuriously outfitted public rooms for performers and visitors.



"Better tell the pope, too: We won't stand for any meddling in the affairs of us Poles."

Timberman Exhorts His Country

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — It is hard for outsiders to appreciate what many Israelis feel, as Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon corrupt the values of their country, turning it to the politics of militarism and hate. Official propaganda is effective. No friend of Israel wants to bear bad news.

But now an Israeli has expressed his anguish in words that burn through the propaganda and the wishful thinking. Jacobo Timerman, who survived torture by the Argentine regime and made it to Israel, kept a journal of his reflections on the war in Lebanon. The New Yorker has just published two installments; a book will follow. No one who reads it can fail to understand the urgency of the threat to Israel from within.

The operation that became a war, Mr. Timerman calls the Lebanese invasion. From the beginning it was built on lies, its objectives concealed, its costs suffered without justification. He quotes the parents of Israeli soldiers who fell in this political war. Their words are hard to bear.

The invasion was first said to be necessary to stop PLO shelling of Galilee; in fact, Mr. Timerman writes, Galilee villagers were quieter "than they had been for years." Then it was the threat of shelling that had to be removed. On June 8, the third day, Mr. Begin told the Knesset: "If we achieve a line of 25 miles north of our border, then our work is done. All the fighting will end."

But it did not end. Beirut was bombed, refugee camps flattened. The concealed objective, Mr. Timer-

man says, was political: to destroy Palestinian nationalism. And it was built on years of indoctrination: the depiction of Palestinians as "terrorists," a people with a rootless, almost criminal identity.

Israeli soldiers, as they fight the war, discover that Palestinians are war, beings — children, women, young men who like themselves "take pride in their identity." Mr. Begin says that Israeli forces are under orders to be humane, but the soldiers know that the widening war in fact kills women and children.

The soldiers ask questions, and in that Mr. Timerman sees hope. For they may learn that their country is suffering from the policy of hate and fear — the policy of blindness to the Palestinian reality. The deterioration that is occurring in the social fabric of our country, Mr. Timerman writes, "cannot be halted if we don't take to heart the true character of the Palestinian problem."

He adds, "The alternative our government offers, no matter how it masks it, is to continue repressing the Palestinian people until we destroy their will to live and liquidate their national identity." But in repressing the Palestinians, Israel burdens itself. The absorption of the West Bank "demands social and economic effort that is not only bleeding the country but chaining future Israeli generations to its defense."

And there is the psychological cost.

"What kind of normalcy can there be when nearly 3.5 million Jews are prepared to turn nearly 2 million Palestinians into second-class citizens, with all the cultural, social and economic degradation this means?"

Mr. Timerman writes with the authority of a survivor, a man whose faith as Jew and Zionist was tested in the fires of anti-Semitism. He cannot be put off by the tactic of labeling anyone who criticizes Mr. Begin's policy an anti-Semite.

He condemns the silence of Jewish leaders in the diaspora who allow themselves to be manipulated by Mr. Begin. And he condemns the folly of the Palestinians, their reliance on terror and military fantasies.

If there is to be hope now, Mr. Timerman says, Palestinian leaders must abandon their strategy of rejecting Israel. "They will have to learn to survive on the basis of dignity, sorrow, on the message of the tragedy, on the morality of the victim — all of them attributes that previously belonged to the Jews and now belong to the Palestinians."

And Israelis will have to learn that Palestinian identity must be destroyed without injury to the destroyer. For the two peoples are bound together. "After more than 30 years, after several wars, after unutterable sufferings, the actors remain the same, and are in the same place."

Only one new opportunity emerges from the war, Mr. Timerman concludes — "the opportunity for mutual recognition of the two peoples."

The New York Times

On Top of the Pipeline Fracas, a Coming Clash on Sea Law

By Charles Maechling Jr.

WASHINGTON — Not content with periodically rubbing more salt in the pipeline wound, the Reagan administration is about to needle the European allies further in another sensitive spot, law of the sea.

In full retreat on other fronts of U.S. foreign policy, right-wing zealots still dug in at a secondary level in the State Department and the White House have seized on this relatively low-priority issue to score points against "creeping international socialism."

Within a fortnight, a high emissary of the administration is to visit Western Europe with an appeal that the allied governments back down on endorsement of the United Nations Law of the Sea Treaty.

Last year the United States, alone among major maritime nations and joined only by three small countries, rejected the comprehensive treaty, which was the culmination of seven years of negotiation.

The administration's justification for first scuttling the final phase of negotiations and then rejecting the treaty itself was primarily the deep-seated opposition of the conservative right to the treaty's provisions, but it also reflected an ideological distaste for any form of international regulation of ocean uses.

The treaty text was negotiated for the United States by three Republicans of outstanding qualifications, the last being Elliot L. Rich-

ardson, who has held four Cabinet posts. It obtained almost everything that the United States needed to protect its strategic interests and those of the free world.

Offshore oil and mineral deposits would be given legal protection out to the edge of the continental shelf. Fishery resources would be protected out to 200 miles. Coastal waters would be protected from pollution by the coastal states.

Still more important, a new 12-mile territorial sea would assure rights of transit passage and overflight through more than 100 international straits now threatened by unilateral control and potential closure. The treaty thus would enhance strategic mobility by allowing rapid deployment of U.S. forces without the need to negotiate maritime passage or overflight rights in times of crisis.

Those and other navigation clauses in the treaty were nailed down on the tacit understanding that the United States would recognize the right of the world community in the minerals of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction — the grapefruit-sized nodules of manganese, copper, cobalt and nickel that carpet parts of the ocean floor at depths of two to three miles. The so-called "common

heritage" clauses were the last to be negotiated, and for good reason: Deep-sea mining was and remains untested and problematical.

Opposition from industry to that part of the treaty, which calls for international control of ocean mining and sharing of proceeds with developing nations, has been made the basis for the administration's rejection of the entire treaty. Never mind that the technology to recover the nodules has never been used in real conditions and will not be perfected for another 10 years; and that under the best of market conditions the minerals are available elsewhere and can be easily stockpiled.

The Reagan administration has thrown strategic advantage to the winds in order to satisfy ideology. It will not even participate in preparatory commission meetings that might cure the treaty's deficiencies. And it has now commissioned Donald Rumsfeld, man-of-all-work in the Ford administration, to talk the allies out of signing the treaty at a ceremony scheduled for December in Jamaica.

This new venture in trans-Atlantic meddling will not be warmly welcomed. The European Commission has endorsed the treaty. France, Japan and some smaller European countries are virtually committed to signing

it. There is a chance that West Germany and Britain, which abstained from initial approval, will agree to defer signing. British and West German companies are participants in the five international consortia that have invested in deep-sea technology. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who flouted the United States on the pipeline issue, may feel inclined to placate President Reagan on sea law.

Washington's strategy is to try to circumvent growing international acceptance of the common-heritage principle. It would be done by negotiating side agreements with major industrial nations for reciprocal recognition of deep-sea mining claims so that private syndicates could proceed in defiance of the treaty.

The decision to play old man out on the law of the sea, if left at that, does not immediately add strain to the rocky alliance. But in the current climate of trans-Atlantic relations, it is folly for the United States to deplete its skimpy political credit by trying to force its partners to act contrary to the strategic interests of the whole alliance. President Reagan should keep Mr. Rumsfeld home.

The writer, an international lawyer, is a resident scholar at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington.

Midterm Elections: Maybe Neither of the Parties Should Win

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Both political parties are pretending, as usual, that the future of the republic depends on their winning a great victory in next Tuesday's congressional elections, but maybe it would be better to have a scoreless tie.

Neither side deserves a "great victory," nor would either know what to do with it if it occurred. The present balance of political power between the executive and the legislative branches is not very good, but there is something to be said for leaving bad enough alone.

Most Democrats are convinced that Ronald Reagan would have been an excellent vice president and would be a perfect ex-president, but he will be president for the next two years whether they like it or not, and the last thing the United States needs is a weakened or crippled president in the last half of his term.

The Republicans say they want their party to win a clear majority in both the House and the Senate, so that Mr. Reagan would have the votes to put over his policies, but they are not at all sure they know what his policies are and would undoubtedly divide among themselves if they did.

So the midterm congressional elections are not really the time for a fi-

nal judgment on the Reagan administration. That will come in 1984; this is only half-time. These elections will give the voters a chance to look at their candidates and kick the rascals out of both parties, which is a good idea, and still leave the balance of power in Congress about where it is.

This struggle between the contending political forces infuriates people with strong ideologies and weak minds, who long for certainty, clarity and security — as if such things ever existed. But it may be that in this old political world that is dying and the new economic and political world that is emerging, the hope lies in hard and honest debate between the political parties and with the allies.

This is not the sort of thing that can be settled in congressional elections where local issues and personalities tend to overwhelm Mr. Reagan's view of the "national interest."

Mr. Reagan did not mount a "revolution" in American affairs during his first two years, as he sometimes pretends. But he has challenged the welfare state assumptions of the past and forced not a reversal but a correction of course. Even his opponents concede that this compelled a pause

for reflection that was long overdue.

It was a good effort, but his supply-side, top-side ideology didn't work any better than the ideology he opposed, so now the Democrats are mounting a correction of President Reagan's "correction," which is the way the old foggy combative democratic system works.

Mr. Reagan understands this in his own amiable way. He is a conservative ideologue at heart, flying around the country condemning the Democrats and the Soviets for all troubles and calling on everybody to "give him time" and "stay the course."

But when he finds that his old General Electric speeches don't play in Peoria, where the farm machinery folks are out of work and the farmers

are sore and looking for markets, he becomes a pragmatist.

He tells them the Russians are dreadful people who are stamping out freedom in Poland and should be punished, but he is willing to sell them 23 million metric tons of grain or even reconsider his opposition to the Soviet gas pipeline.

Looking to the future, there are great issues to be debated in the next two years: not only the questions of taxes and entitlements and Social Security at home, but the problems of world trade and the control of the nuclear arms race, and the defense of a free civilization in the world.

How to face up to all this is what we would like to know, and the country is obviously divided on how to do

it. But the chances are that these elemental questions are not likely to be answered by getting a decisive Democratic or Republican majority.

The hope for the country lies rather in the struggle of debate between the parties — not in the ideologies that have failed, but in the clash of opinion that may produce some badly needed new ideas and leaders.

It is easy to sneer at the political combat in Washington, the endless, futile arguments between the parties, and to long for a majority that can finally decide something. But "every wall is a door," Emerson said, and this impressed Albert Camus, who added, "Let's not look for the door and the way out; instead let us seek the respite where it is — in the very thick of the battle."

The New York Times

Elections: Sharper Divisions in the Offing

By William Schneider

WASHINGTON — The real story of the midterm elections may be the deepening split between America's two major parties. The Democrats and the Republicans are growing more ideological and less pragmatic. They are also becoming increasingly regional as they struggle to consolidate their constituencies.

It is in the Democrats' interest to win big, but not too big. Winning big means gaining 25 or 30 seats in the House of Representatives, three or four Senate seats and seven or eight governorships. Such a victory would revive party morale.

An even bigger victory — which is beginning to look like a real possibility — would present problems, particularly if it meant the Democrats regaining control of Congress. They would have to come up with full-scale alternatives to Reaganomics, but there is no evidence that they have anything of their own to offer.

The president's call on Americans to "stay the course." The Democrats are focusing on the question of fairness. They are not attacking the president's policies as wrong in principle, nor proposing a great new program of taxing and spending. They are capitalizing on the president's image of dogmatism and inflexibility.

There is no question but that liberal Democrats will make gains in 1982. Almost all House and Senate Republican candidates are in trouble as facing more liberal Democratic challengers. Republicans will probably incur substantial losses in deeply depressed farm states and in industrial areas of the Northeast and Midwest, where liberal Democrats are the norm.

How will Democrats choose to interpret the "mandate" of 1982? Will they see it as discrediting Reaganomics? Many liberal Democrats feel that Mr. Reagan never really had a mandate to carry out his right-wing revolution in government and that the traditional Democratic program of economic protection and social welfare was not represented and thus not really rejected in 1980.

If the Republicans lose badly this year, a disproportionate share of the losses will be carried by liberal and moderate Republicans. (Moderate Republican governors in some Midwestern states chose to retire this year rather than face the voters at a time of record unemployment.) Liberal and moderate Republicans usually represent states that are liberal or

Democratic or both. They win by getting votes from liberal Democrats and Independents, often because the Democrats put up colorless or corrupt party regulars against them. In recent years, however, the Democrats have been fielding fresh, "New Politics" candidates. Liberal Democrats and Independents find an acceptable candidate on the Democratic line and see no reason to support a Republican who will vote to keep Strom Thurmond and Jesse Helms in charge of key Senate committees. Moreover, the severe economic conditions in these states are driving working-class voters back to the Democratic fold.

The result will likely be to exacerbate the split in the Republican Party. Moderate Republicans will see what happened in 1982 and will try to keep their distance from Mr. Reagan. Conservatives will see the elections as purging undesirable influences.

The depression of 1982 may have the effect of consolidating each party's regional base — Democrats in the Northeast and Midwest, Republicans in the Sun Belt. This would drive the parties farther apart socially as well as ideologically and set the stage for a major showdown in 1984.

Los Angeles Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More Churchill

The anecdote (in "People," IHT, Oct. 12) about Winston Churchill's habit of dictating his morning correspondence in the nude is an old chestnut. Allow me to top it with an equally true story told to me years ago by Max Perkins, the celebrated editor at Scribner's, which was Churchill's American publisher.

On a trip to New York, Churchill, at that time chancellor of the Exchequer, had occasion to correct the galleys of a book of his that was soon to be published. As he needed a secretary, Mr. Perkins offered his own, a quiet, modest woman named Irma Wyckoff. She duly found Churchill sitting naked atop his hotel bed smoking a cigar.

Miss Wyckoff took his dictation

and galley corrections galley for two days, but her composure flagged and she departed on the second day visibly shaken that a Churchill aide accompanying her to the door, was moved to try to comfort her. "Don't worry, Miss," the aide said. "He doesn't notice you."

DONALD WAYNE, Cambridge, England.

Kennedy in 1962

Regarding "General Taylor Reflects on Lessons From the Cuban Missile Crisis" (IHT, Oct. 13):

Gen. Taylor's account falls flat indeed for those who lived through the 1962 missile crisis. Beginning in 1961 and building to a crescendo through-

out 1962, reports from Cuban refugees and the photos, plus information supplied by Senators Dodd and Goldwater, told of the ever-growing bases. By summer 1962 there was even talk of impeaching John F. Kennedy for his refusal to acknowledge the danger of the Cuban bases. By fall 1962 the evidence was so overwhelming that he was forced to act. Presidential boldness in a crisis!

JACK MCCOY, Munich.

Consistently Baker

Russell Baker is quite possibly the best American humorist since Mark Twain. He is consistently uproarious. ERIC KRAUS, Paris.

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By Kenneth Freed
Los Angeles Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — A small cemetery of unmarked graves near a major army base may hold the bodies of 400 people who disappeared at the hands of government agents during the 1970s, according to Argentine human rights leaders.

The assertion was made at a news conference called to disclose that a federal judge has been asked to order the exhumation and identification of the bodies, which are in an obscure graveyard about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Buenos Aires.

According to Emilio Mignone, director of the Center for Legal and Social Studies, one of the country's most important human rights groups, there is sufficient evidence and circumstance to conclude that the graves hold the remains of people who were kidnapped and killed from 1976 through 1979 as part of the military government's suppression of opposition.

From the military overthrow of Argentina's last constitutional government in March 1976 until 1980, an estimated 6,000 people have disappeared after having been picked up by government agents. If the bodies found at the Grand Bourg Cemetery turn out to be some of the *desaparecidos* — disappeared ones, in Spanish — it would be the first discovery of a mass grave in the investigation.

Previously, only several bodies have surfaced over the years, leaving families and friends of the thousands of missing persons without knowledge of what had happened to them.

Also, if the bodies are identified as from the missing, it would put the current military government, already seriously weakened by the loss of the Falkland Islands war and by a chaotic economy, in an increasingly unstable position.

The army particularly would be compromised since the graveyard is only a short distance from Campo de Mayo, the country's largest army base and one reputed to have been a center for the torture and killing of the *desaparecidos*.

According to both the court papers and the statements at the news conference, the graveyard was established in 1976, not long after the government moved strongly to repress leftist guerrillas and other dissidents.

Mr. Mignone, speaking on behalf of six parents of missing people, said neighbors and cemetery workers told them that the graveyard was carved out of a former ranch in an isolated part of the area. Mr. Mignone said cemetery workers told him that the bodies are located in 88 graves, containing bodies placed in cardboard coffins and stacked one on top of the other.

The cemetery was discovered when the parents of a young man who disappeared in 1976 learned late last year that their son's body could be found there.

They obtained a court order and had the body exhumed and identified. These parents also said that their son's grave contained four other bodies.

During the news conference, Mr. Mignone and other human rights leaders said that they were told by graveyard employees and neighbors that starting in May 1976, vehicles belonging to security forces would arrive carrying unmarked coffins almost every night.

Photographs shown to reporters indicated that the graves are in a section marked "N.N." meaning no names. A sign nearby advised families that if the bodies were not identified soon they would be removed.

In the past, military and Interior Ministry officials have denied any knowledge of gravesites for disappeared people. In fact, they deny any knowledge of violent oppression.

In their suit, the families ask that the judge uncover and preserve any registration records at the graveyard and that the bodies not be disturbed so that identification can be made.

Some of the parents who took part in the news conference said that they are not seeking to implicate the government or even to embarrass it. Instead, one mother said, "It simply gives us a chance to see if they are our children there. That is all."



Women, wearing kerchiefs embroidered with names of their missing children, pray at cemetery in San Miguel, Argentina, where hundreds of disappeared persons are believed to be buried.

More Turmoil Seen in Central America Despite U.S. Gains

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Twenty months after pledging to "draw the line" in El Salvador, the Reagan administration is now increasingly confident that leftist movements have lost the political initiative throughout Central America and that the United States is fast recovering its influence over the region.

As a result, administration officials have in recent weeks toned down their anti-Communist rhetoric and have struck a more conciliatory note, emphasizing peace initiatives, negotiations and democratic solutions instead of calling for increased U.S. military assistance to combat the "export" of revolution by Cuba and Nicaragua.

The guerrilla offensive in El Salvador in recent weeks has reminded Washington that victory proclamations may be premature, yet officials are nevertheless toying up their successes.

In contrast to January 1981, they say, rebel-led popular insurrections no longer seem imminent in El Salvador and Guatemala. Nicaragua's Sandinist regime has lost sympathy at home and abroad, and Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama are increasingly supportive of U.S. policy.

The mood of optimism, however, is largely limited to Washing-

ton. Among officials in the region, there is scant feeling of progress. On the contrary, Central America seems more unstable and violent now than it was 20 months ago. Economic activity is shrinking, while social conditions deteriorate. And the mood of political polarization, long evident in Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador, has now spread to Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama.

The contrasting views reflect

NEWS ANALYSIS

differing objectives. The Reagan administration still sees Central America in terms of a broader East-West power struggle and can therefore claim success. But the region is no closer to its goal of peace through political stability and economic viability.

Counterinsurgency programs have blocked leftist victories in El Salvador and Guatemala, but political violence and human rights violations remain widespread. In Nicaragua, the ruling Sandinists face mounting opposition from much of the private sector and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. In Honduras, the strongly anti-Communist army has weakened the nine-month-old civilian government.

Even Costa Rica, the region's traditional democratic oasis, has been shaken by leftist and rightist terrorism.

Mexico has charged Guatemala with armed incursions into its territory, while Honduras has occupied disputed land "pockets" along its border with El Salvador. Attacks into Nicaragua by anti-Sandinist rebels based in Honduras have led to frequent border clashes. Incidents along Nicaragua's southern border have prompted Costa Rica to get \$2 million of equipment from the United States for its Civil Guard.

About 30,000 Guatemalan peasants have fled to Mexico and an-

other 500,000 have been forced to abandon their homes inside Guatemala itself. Perhaps as many as 500,000 Salvadorans have gone abroad. Apart from wealthy conservatives who have left Nicaragua since the 1979 revolution, about 10,000 Miskito Indians have moved from northern Nicaragua into refugee camps in Honduras.

In some cases, such as El Salvador and Nicaragua, economic activity was first damaged by political uncertainty, but the depressed price of the area's commodity exports, high interest rates on huge foreign debts and the continuing burden of importing oil have discouraged prospects for economic recovery. And, as private capital continues to flee, vital imports and government spending are being slashed, bringing new unemployment and hardship.

This deterioration has coincided with the re-emergence of the United States as the dominant force in Central America.

Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama, which had remained neutral in the regional conflicts, have now been recruited to Washington's cause, provoking political divisions in all three countries.

At home, the administration has varied its tactics. Last year, it emphasized economic and social development through the so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative, but Washington's original partners in the project, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela, have dropped out.

Washington has also stressed political solutions in El Salvador and Nicaragua. Yet, to many experts in the area, its basic strategy looks unchanged.

The determination of the United States to do things its way was evident in the response to last month's Mexican-Venezuelan effort to organize peace talks between Honduras and Nicaragua.

At the prompting of Washington, Costa Rica called a competing "forum for peace and democracy"

on Oct. 4 that was attended by numerous regional governments, including Honduras but excluding Nicaragua. After that meeting, President Roberto Suazo Cordova of Honduras turned down an invitation to meet Oct. 13 in Caracas with the leaders of Mexico, Venezuela and Nicaragua.

Instead, Mr. Suazo echoed Washington's line that the problem of Nicaragua should be handled within the region in accordance with the recommendations of the Costa Rica meeting. Those stressed the need to promote democratic elections, to combat arms trafficking and subversion and to reduce the number of foreign military advisers in the region. They were all pointed references to Nicaragua.

Thus, although the United States appears to be offering Nicaragua a forum for negotiations, it has laid down conditions that make it difficult for the Sandinist government to talk to its neighbors or to Washington. Nicaragua insists that it is willing to discuss all issues but without prior conditions.

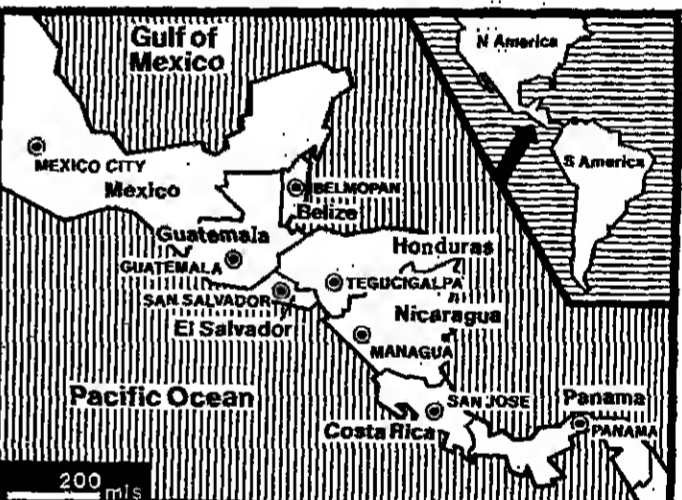
In El Salvador, the Reagan ad-

ministration has also been anxious to show flexibility. It has urged the Salvadoran regime to contemplate a political solution to the war while at the same time blaming the guerrilla-led opposition for refusing to accept negotiations. Yet, for more than a year, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has also been vainly calling for unconditional negotiations.

While sounding conciliatory on El Salvador and Nicaragua, the Reagan administration is continuing to build up Honduras's army and is seeking to resume military aid to Guatemala.

The rightist regime of General José Efraín Ríos Montt of Guatemala has been charged with carrying out numerous Indian massacres in an offensive launched July 1, but the Reagan administration has contended that human rights conditions have improved since Mr. Ríos Montt seized power in March.

With neither the causes nor effects of Central America's crisis being seriously addressed, the region seems condemned to prolonged instability.



U.S. Trying to Pressure Nicaragua, Junta Says

By Dial Torgerson
Los Angeles Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's government says the United States is stepping up a diplomatic and military squeeze campaign designed to isolate the leftist Sandinist regime from its Central American neighbors.

"Within the Reagan administration," Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy foreign minister, said in an interview, "there are important people who believe that the only solution is to destroy the Sandinista revolution."

Nicaraguan officials cite signs of what they call a multifaceted, U.S.-engineered campaign:

• Guerrilla raids from across the Honduran border. A military official said 3,500 well-armed and well-trained anti-Sandinist guerrillas — who he said are covertly aided by the United States — have

killed 109 Nicaraguans in the last three months in raids staged from Honduran bases.

• Insurgency within the country. Military sources say 1,200 anti-government guerrillas are operating within Nicaragua in areas close to Honduras. The Interior Ministry says there are other armed bands deep inside the country, some as close as 35 miles (56 kilometers) from the capital.

• The threat of a large invasion. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, head of the Nicaraguan junta, said Saturday that "counterrevolutionary forces" supported by the United States will invade the country before the end of the year.

The United States plans military maneuvers with Honduran forces in December, and Nicaraguan officials say the Honduran Army is already massing forces in border areas.

• Economic sanctions. Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesmen accuse the United States of using its influence to block World Bank and International Monetary Fund loans to the Sandinist government and seeking — unsuccessfully — to get Britain to prevent Nicaragua from sharing in a European Community aid program for Central America.

• Diplomatic moves. The United States, Foreign Ministry officials here say, induced Honduras to refuse to take part in a Venezuelan-Mexican plan for talks between Honduras and Nicaragua to discuss the threat of war.

The Nicaraguans also charge that an Oct. 4 conference of democratically elected governments in Costa Rica was a U.S.-led move to isolate Nicaragua from its neighbors. The United States says the

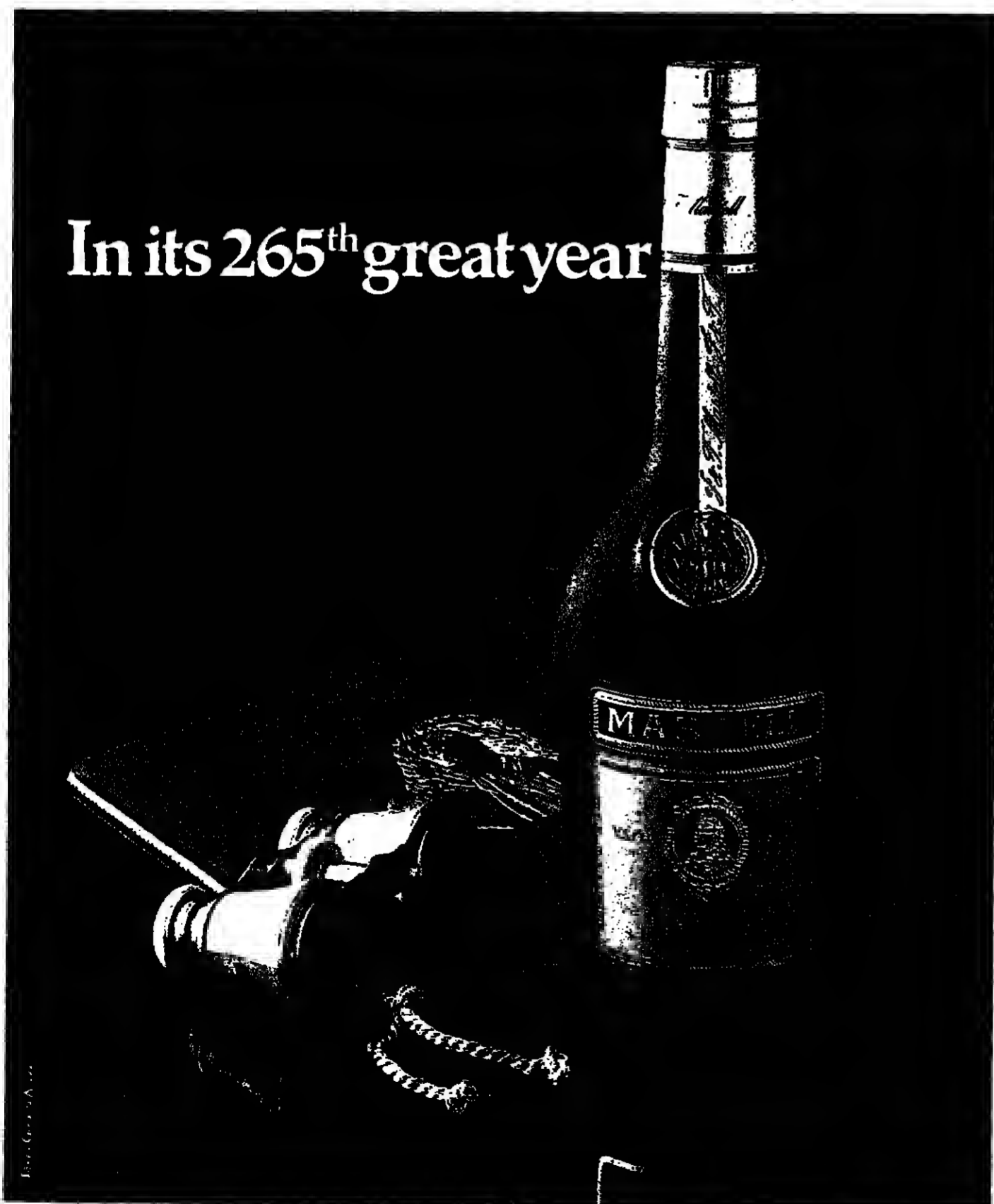
meeting was called at the initiative of the Costa Rican government.

"We believe the meeting in San Jose was an attempt to isolate Nicaragua, to create a kind of chorus that will speak against Nicaragua," Mr. Tinoco said of the meeting in Costa Rica. "The North Americans are trying to create political and propaganda attacks from the south and military attacks from the north."

The Sandinist revolution deposed the dictator Anastasio Somoza three years ago and received tentative U.S. support. When the Sandinists sought backing from the Soviet Union and Cuba and began to support leftist revolutionaries in El Salvador, the United States withdrew its assistance.

The Reagan administration has taken steps that the government officials here admit are beginning to hurt.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Andes Survivors 'Tranquil' on Cannibalism

By Douglas Grant Mine
The Associated Press

MONTEVIDEO — In the decade since they survived 70 days in the Andes Mountains on determination, faith and the flesh of their dead comrades, 16 young men have blended into everyday life.

They work as lawyers, doctors, businessmen and engineers and get together often — bound by "total tranquility" about how they stayed alive after their plane crashed in the Andes, and by the memory of dead friends and loved ones.

Some of the survivors are now confronting the problem of telling the story to their children.

"Some of his classmates are nephews of those who died and we're afraid one of these days one of the kids is going to say something like 'Your daddy ate up my uncle,' and we don't want him to find out that way," Soledad Inciarte said of her 8-year-old son.

"I don't want to give him the idea his father is either a hero or a sinner. I'm just going to try to explain honestly how it was — something I did not go looking for, but that happened and that I got out of it as I was able to," said her husband, José Luis Inciarte, one of four crash survivors interviewed by The Associated Press.

The ordeal began Oct. 13, 1972, when a chartered Uruguayan Air Force Fairchild F-27 crashed while carrying the Old Christian rugby club to Chile. Seventeen of the 45 persons aboard died at once, and others perished of injuries or of exposure and starvation amid the lifeless, snow-covered peaks.

"My life is divided into before-the-crash and after-the-crash," said the bearded and robust Gustavo Zerbino, manager at a Montevideo chemical company and at 29 still an active rugby player.

Zerbino said he and the others — most were barely 20 when they were rescued — feel

"total tranquility" about what they did to survive.

"The mountains drastically changed our scale of values. We lit fires with money in the Andes. Money may help attain goals, but it is not a goal in itself."

Like other survivors, Zerbino is a devout Roman Catholic who sees an analogy between the sacrifice of the Mass and his nourishment in the Andes — a belief developed during those 10 weeks in the Andes.

None of the survivors encountered insuperable problems returning to society, although most saw counselors for a time.

"He was weird for a good while after returning," Mrs. Inciarte said of her husband, now 34 and an agronomist with a dairy farm. She said he was fascinated by colors and distressed by insects after living without them in the cold for more than two months.

"I hardly think about it anymore. Only around this time of year," Inciarte, a calm man with a broad easy smile, said in an interview in his home in an affluent Montevideo suburb.

The survivors and relatives of victims attend three special Masses annually — one on the date of the crash, one 16 days later to mark an avalanche that killed seven persons and the third on the date Numa Turatti died.

Turatti could not bring himself to eat human flesh. He starved to death two weeks before the rescue.

"On the anniversary of the rescue, we have a big party," said Inciarte. At such times, he said, the survivors talk incessantly and almost exclusively of their common experience, sometimes as a kind of psychological unburdening and sometimes "like at a college class reunion."

Roberto Canessa, one of two survivors who hiked 10 days to bring help — officials had long abandoned the search — agreed to an

interview after firmly, but amiably, interrupting the reporter.

"I like to know who I'm talking to, his motives and his character," said the 29-year-old physician in a small office in Montevideo's Italian Hospital.

Canessa's 6-year-old son Hilario is starting to ask about the crash.

"I let his curiosity dictate the pace and answer as clearly as I can what he asks. There's no use in going beyond what he asks for now," Canessa said.

"We were at a farm yesterday and they were going to slaughter some sheep. I told Hilario there is not a nice explanation for everything in the world and that for people to have food and live, other things or animals must die," he said.

Canessa has flown over the mountains since the crash.

"I get a very mystical mixture of feelings over the mountains. I feel the presence of God. It is the grave of my friends," he said.

Fernando Parrado, who joined Canessa on the dangerous walk for help, was found minding his hardware store in downtown Montevideo, a shock of long blond hair across his forehead.

Parrado raced motorcycles and stock cars in the years after the rescue and toured Europe, sometimes in the company of celebrities. But he came home to marry and settle down.

Canessa, who shared Parrado's fast life for a time, described the two friends as "adrenaline addicts, trying to live intensely."

Parrado, 32, now writes on auto racing for a newspaper. At a cafe, he spoke of sacrifice, camaraderie and his unshakable self-confidence.

"If I did that, I can do anything," he said. "I'm no preacher. I don't go around telling people to enjoy what they have while they have it, but that is what we learned."

'Monsignor' Is Called Hollywood Junk

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Brash, handsome, ruthless, reckless, ambitious, brilliant and corrupt: These are the thrillingly paper-thin qualities undoubtedly possessed by Father John Flaherty in the novel upon which "Monsignor" is based. As played by a more or less real person (Christopher Reeve), Father Flaherty cannot help but lose some of his two-dimensional lustre.

Still, "Monsignor" manages to make itself the most extravagant piece of Hollywood junk since "Mommie Dearest," for which the producer, Frank Perry, and the director, Frank Perry, were also responsible. Yablans also produced "The Other Side of Midnight," a schlock masterpiece in whose unwittingly hilarious tradition "Monsignor" follows. Yablans didn't even need to read the French novel by Jack Alain Léger; according to production notes, he "fell in love with the concept" and decided to make "Monsignor" on the basis of an English synopsis. Here's a man who knows what he likes.

Production notes for "Monsignor" maintain that the film cannot be accused of savaging the Vatican. This is the same logic by which "Mommie Dearest" was not unkind to Joan Crawford. Father Flaherty, this sacrilegious story's main character, is a monumentally crooked priest, and the church appears to condone his every trespass. A few sticklers object to his black-marketing, his fornicating, his Mafia ties and the like, but most church officials regard him as a real go-getter. By the end of the story, even the pope has learned of this priest's corruption, yet Flaherty remains a key figure in the church's business affairs.

The love affair between Flaherty and Clara (Genevieve Bujold) is the movie's comic centerpiece, from their tentative rendezvous in a shop selling religious articles to a scene in which Flaherty, pretending to be a nonclerical army officer, lures Clara to a seduction decoy filled with illicit Campbell's soup and Hershey bars.

Reeve runs into trouble at the most basic level of acting, namely script-reading: This is one he should have passed right by. Father Flaherty is an unplayable pulp fiction character at best, and he's meant to have a mean, calculating streak that's way off base for the guileless-looking Reeve. Every one else in the film is cast physically to type, which makes the star seem even more outstandingly out of place; although he's meant to be the crook of the piece, he appears too much an innocent in the midst of a surly-looking supporting cast.

The pope himself is played by a tiny, wizened actor, Leonard Camine, who (as a nude but not inaccurate person in the preview audi-



The Monsignor (Reeve, right) with the Pope (Cimine).

ence remarked) bears a resemblance to E.T.

The Roman scenery looks wonderful. The small Italian villages are suitably populated with boys in knee pants and peasants driving donkey carts. The screenplay is by Abraham Polonsky and Wendell Mayes. It's not clear whether one or both of them wrote the line "You're a very ambitious man and that's a very ambitious plan," which is the kind of thing that either makes a film avoidable or makes it a must, depending on what you're after.

—JANET MASLIN

"Jinxed" is an entertaining jumble of a movie in which two elements ever seem to be in synch for more than five consecutive seconds. At one point or another it's a

comic melodrama, a Bette Midler vehicle, a romantic comedy and "a Don Siegel Film," though there's very little to suggest the work of the man who made "Lovers of the Body Snatchers," "Charley Varrick" and "Escape from Alcatraz."

Despite many real problems, "Jinxed" is good for more laughs than one might reasonably expect. For starters, there's the unlikely spectacle of Midler, who's never at a loss for words and looks as if she could bend spikes through the sheer force of her will, playing the role of Bonita Friml, who's supposed to be one of life's losers. The character doesn't fit, but it's not unbecoming.

Bonita, a would-be Las Vegas lounge singer, is the remarkably forgiving mistress of an ill-tempered, seedy "substance gambler" named Harold (Rip Torn), who beats her up regularly. Bonita shares the gypsy life and a house trailer with Harold, who, when he's in a good mood, joshes Bonita by reminding her that she'd look pretty silly as a singer with no teeth.

"Jinxed" has a screenplay, which is credited to Bert Blessing and David Newman, but it often sounds as if it were being improvised along the way, jazzed up with ad-libs collected from Midler's club dates. This, however, could be the effect of Midler's performance.

As the film begins, Harold appears to have found his fortune in the person of Willie (Ken Wahl), a blackjack dealer over whom Harold has established a mysterious psychological hold. In the event, the dealer becomes Bonita's lover.

Wahl, a good-looking young man, plays Willie as straight as possible and seems miserable from start to finish, possibly because the role hasn't yet been written or, maybe, collated. Not since the teaming of John Travolta and Lily Tomlin has the silver screen seen a pair of lovers as tepid as Wahl and Midler.

—VINCENT CANBY

A Manifesto for Those With Scarlet Tresses

"Could they be right about redheads? Are we really moonstruck mutants whose weaknesses are betrayed by the sun?" —from "Still Life With Woodpecker" by Tom Robbins

By Carol Krucoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ancient Egyptians sacrificed them to a sun god. South Pacific Islanders worshipped them. Medieval Europeans feared them, and Irish peasants believed they were the result of pigs hiding under a bed.

"No virtually every culture throughout history," says Al Sacharov, author of a new manifesto for the scarlet-tressed, "redheads have been recognized as special people."

"Red hair was associated with adventurousness and aggressiveness as far back as 100 B.C. Current studies have linked red hair with everything from hyperactivity and creative genius to alcoholism and depression. As long as there has been human wonder, there has been the suspicion that red hair might be part of the bridge to the supernatural and divine."

Although the United States has looked down on its redheads over the past few decades, "usually relegating them to roles as clowns," notes the 29-year-old Maryland sometime horse farmer, "we are currently witnessing a reawakening of red pride by those blessed with the vibrant, glorious gift of red hair."

Inspired by the current trend toward "nonconforming, natural beauty," this redheaded Renaissance, he says, has resulted in the formation of "redheaded rights" clubs, beauty pageants and a "general recognition among the red-haired that redheadedness can be a

blessing or a curse, depending on your attitude."

Sacharov, a Pittsburgh native, recently completed an 18-month quest for "what it truly means to be a redhead," inspired by the success of Alex Haley. "I figured if he could make a fortune from his roots, I should look to mine."

First, he checked the Library of Congress computers and was stunned to find no books on red hair. "All that turned up was 'The Red-Headed League' by Arthur Conan Doyle."

Next, he contacted professional associations to locate illustrious redheads for a "Who's Who of Hair Color" and hit a second dead end.

"Everyone told me that by the time someone gets famous they're either bald or gray. Finally, someone at the American Anthropologists Association turned me onto a German book detailing the distribution of redheads in the population, and things started rolling. One source led to another, and I uncovered lots of references to obscure studies that provided links between hair color and personality traits."

The result is "The Redhead Book," which cost him \$2,500 to self-publish. In four weeks of street vending he has sold nearly half his initial 1,000 copies at \$6.50 each ("half to redheads and half to people who buy it for a redheaded they love") and is planning a second printing of 5,000.

"The soul of redheadedness," says Sacharov, "is energy. Consider the adjectives commonly linked with hair colors — benevolent gray, tawny brown, sexy blond. The one word always associated with red is flaming. Nine times out of 10 there's going to be an elec-

tricity and dynamism associated with a mane of blazing red hair."

Among redheaded "world leaders and adventurers," he ticks off: John F. Kennedy, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Queen Elizabeth I, Christopher Columbus, Lenin and Queen Isabella.

"The connection between red hair and a fiery temperament may be more than just an old wives' tale. An Israeli psychiatrist reported that redheaded children are three to four times more likely than others to develop hyperactivity. He theorized that the assumed national characteristics of certain ethnic groups, like the adventurous Vikings or temperamental Irish, are connected to the high frequency of redheads among them."

The greatest concentration is in the Highland regions of Scotland, where nearly 11 percent of the population has red hair. Closely following is Ireland, with about 10 percent. Redheads make up nearly 5 percent of the population of Russia, Denmark, England and Sweden, and 2 percent of Americans.

The great proportion of "illustrious copperheads," he claims, "is partly due to environment. Red hair is like a personal calling card. You stand out in a crowd and people remember you. And increasingly, there is evidence that the wired, high-octane redhead is a result of heredity."

Redheadedness, he says, "is a matter of chance, genetics and — from the redhead's point of view — pure good fortune."

Like many redheads growing up in an age that associated red hair with humor — Red Buttons, Red Skelton, Danny Kaye, Lucille Ball, Carol Burnett — "I went through a cycle from embarrassment to pride."

In adolescence, however, he be-

gan to realize that "People remembered me, pointed to me, singled me out. I decided it looked distinguished and gave me a certain amount of class."

But by the time the red pride movement becomes well-established, "I'll probably," he shrugs, "be bald."

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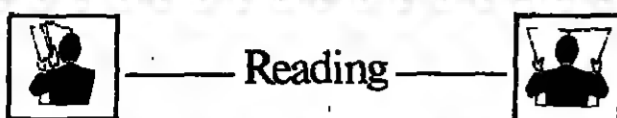
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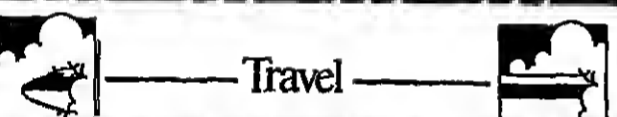
Reading

- 01** Which issues of the International Herald Tribune apart from today's have you read or looked at in the last week?
- | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|---|
| 6 out of 6 | 62 (11) | 3 out of 6 | 5 |
| 5 out of 6 | 13 | 2 out of 6 | 6 |
| 4 out of 6 | 4 | 1 out of 6 | 8 |

- 02** Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|----|
| Postal subscription at home | 23 (12) | Bought at newsstand | 66 |
| Postal subscription at place of work | 16 | Airplane | 4 |
| Home delivery | 7 | Elsewhere | 3 |
| Office delivery | 11 | | |

- 03** Which of these sections do you usually read or look at?
- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|----|
| Front page news | 98 (1) | Comics/cartoons | 66 |
| Editorial page | 77 | Sport | 24 |
| Business and Finance - Editorial | 75 | Arts, leisure | 65 |
| - Tabular | 28 | Special supplements | 51 |
| Syndicated loans | 14 | Back page | 81 |
| Eurobonds | 14 | (Safire/Buchwald/Baker) | |

- 04** Who else reads or looks at your copy of IHT? (Check all that apply)
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----|
| No-one else | 26 (14) | One business colleague | 13 |
| Husband/wife | 43 | Two business colleagues | 7 |
| One other household member | 10 | Three or more business colleagues | 7 |
| Two or more other household members | 4 | Other people | 8 |
- Average readers per copy: 2.4



Travel

- 05** a) Approximately how many trips by air have you made during the last 12 months? (count each round trip as one)
- | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| None | 1-5 | 6-9 | 10-20 | 21+ |
| | 6 | 37 | 18 | 16 |
- b) Of these round air trips how many were for business or professional purposes?
- | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| None | 1-5 | 6-9 | 10-20 | 21+ |
| | 6 | 37 | 18 | 16 |
- Total trips by air (15) 6 37 18 16
Base: all respondents
- Business trips by air 12 37 16 22 13
Base: all air travellers

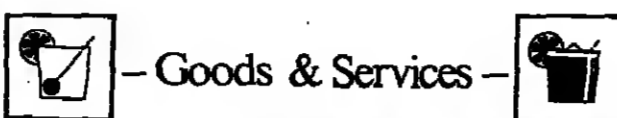
- 06** Approximately how many visits have you made by air, for business purposes, to each of these destinations in the last 12 months?
- | | Have visited at least once |
|--|----------------------------|
| Domestic flight within your own country of residence | (17) 80 |
| Europe, outside your country of residence | 80 |
| U.S.A. | 60 |
| Canada | (20) 12 |
| Central & South America | 10 |
| Republic of South Africa | 4 |
| Africa | (20) 16 |
| Australia/New Zealand | 6 |
| Japan | 12 |
| Singapore | (26) 13 |
| Hong Kong | 14 |
| Other S.E. Asia | 19 |
| Gulf States/Kuwait | (29) 8 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6 |
| Other Arab States | 8 |
| Other destinations | (32) 10 |
- Base: all business air travellers

- 07** On business air trips, which class do you normally travel on...
- | | a) Long trips (over four hours) | b) Short trips (up to four hours) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| First class | 29 (33) | 11 (34) |
| Business class or equivalent | 40 | 24 |
| Full fare economy | 28 | 52 |
| Other | 7 | 7 |
- Base: all business air travellers

- 08** Do you hold a VIP/Executive card with any airline?
- | | | | |
|-----|---------|----|----|
| Yes | 24 (15) | No | 66 |
|-----|---------|----|----|
- Base: all business air travellers

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Goods & Services

- 09** Approximately, how many times, if at all, during the last 12 months have you...
- | | |
|--|---------|
| a) Rented a car on business? | |
| b) Rented a car on business when in another country? | |
| a) Rented at all on business | 53 (36) |
| b) Rented abroad on business | 53 (37) |
| Not rented | 21 |
| 1-2 times | 23 |
| 3-6 | 14 |
| 7+ | 8 |

- 10** Thinking of your travel away from home on business, how often do you stay in first class international hotels?
- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----|
| Always/almost always | 50 (38) | Never / Do not travel on business | 19 |
| Frequently | 16 | | |
| Occasionally | 13 | | |

- 11** Which, if any, of the following do you usually buy at duty-free shops?
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------------------------|----|
| Cigarettes | 24 (29) | Cognac | 22 |
| Cigars/tobacco | 16 | Other alcoholic beverages | 43 |
| Whisky | 56 | Perfumes/toilet water | 43 |

- 12** Which of the following do you have in your home at present?
- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Gin | 78 (40) | Scotch Whisky | 88 (41) |
| Brandy | 56 | Other whisky | 51 |
| Cognac | 77 | Rum | 59 |
| Champagne | 57 | Sherry | 58 |
| Vodka | 72 | Port | 53 |
| Aperitif/Vermouth | 59 | Sake | 10 |
| Liqueurs | 76 | Imported beers | 41 |

1982 Readership Survey

- 13** Which of the following do you smoke, even if only occasionally?
- | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|----|--------------|----|
| Cigarettes | 147 (28) | Cigars | 21 | Pipe tobacco | 10 |
|------------|----------|--------|----|--------------|----|

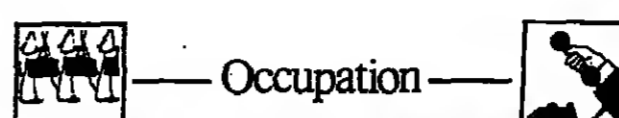
- 14** Which credit cards do you use nowadays?
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------------|----|
| VISA/Barclaycard/ Carte Bleue | 43 (43) | American Express | 62 |
| Eurocard/Access/ Mastercard | 31 | Diners Club | 18 |

- 15** How many cars are there in your household including company-owned cars?
- | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| None | One | Two | Three | Four+ |
| 10 (44) | 42 | 36 | 8 | 4 |
- What is the model and year of manufacture of these cars
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|
| 1982 | 11 | Engine size | |
| 1981 | 24 | under 2 litres | 49 |
| 1980 | 24 | 2-2.5 litres | 11 |
| 1979 | 19 | over 2.5 litres | 27 |
| 1978 | 13 | unclassifiable | 31 |
| 1977 or earlier | 24 | | |

- Which, if any, of these cars is company-owned?
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------------------|
| Car 1 | Car 2 | Both | Neither/no answer |
| 26 | 4 | 4 | 66 (35) |
- Base: all car owning households
- If any are company-owned, for which of them were you personally responsible for the choice of make and model?
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------------------|
| Car 1 | Car 2 | Both | Neither/no answer |
| 59 | 8 | 7 | 26 (50) |
- Base: all company car owners

- 16** Which of the following do you or members of your household own?
- | | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| Stamp/coin collections | 40 (37) | Stock/shares | 70 (38) |
| Precious metals/gems | 43 | Options/commodity futures | 7 |
| Antiques | 52 | Eurobonds | 8 |
| Works of art | 53 | Other bonds | 22 |
| Second or holiday home | 32 | Mutual/unit trust funds | 29 |
| Other real estate (excluding main home) | 36 | | |

Footnotes: Base: all respondents unless otherwise shown
All figures are percentages
All percentages are based on those answering the question
Some percentages add up to more than 100% due to multiple answers



Occupation

- 17** Are you
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|---|
| in employment | 83 (50) | a housewife | 2 |
| retired | 6 | otherwise not in employment | 2 |
| a student | 3 | | |

- 18** What is your profession?
- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Businessman | 46 (10) | Medical/legal/academic | 10 (10) |
| Scientist/Technologist | 6 | Diplomat/civil servant | 10 |
| Consultant | 8 | Artist, author, actor, musician | 3 |
| Architect/surveyor | 1 | Armed forces, police | 1 |
| Engineer | 10 | Other | 13 |
- Base: all in employment

- 19** Approximately how many people are in the establishment in which you work, including yourself?
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------------------------------|----|
| Less than 10 | 17 (16) | 300-999 | 14 |
| 10-24 | 12 | 1000-1999 | 6 |
| 25-99 | 19 | 2000+ | 14 |
| 100-299 | 15 | Do not work in an establishment | 3 |
- (By establishment we mean whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address)

- If you do not work in an establishment, skip to Q23
Base: all in employment

- 20** In which of the following industry sectors is your company principally engaged?
- | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---------|
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining | 6 (42) | Banking, insurance, financial services | 13 (43) |
| Oil industries | 12 | Advertising, PR, publishing, broadcasting | 18 |
| Manufacturing industries | 22 | Education | 9 |
| Engineering, construction | 9 | Legal/medical | 5 |
| Wholesale, retail, Export/import agency | 10 | Government/diplomatic/ international agencies | 4 |
| Public utilities | 2 | Arts, entertainment | 4 |
| Transport, tourism | 6 | Other | 6 |
- Base: all in employment

- 21** What is a) your position and b) your responsibility within that establishment?
- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|---------|
| a) Position | b) Responsibility | | |
| Chief executive/owner proprietor/partner | 24 (41) | Financial | 20 (40) |
| Senior management | 28 | Marketing/Export/Sales | 23 |
| Middle management | 20 | Operations | 17 |
| Executive | 9 | Technical | 20 |
| Clerical | 2 | Purchasing | 6 |
| Other | 11 | General management | 31 |
| Do not work in an establishment | 3 | Other | 19 |
- Base: all in employment

- 22** Are you a Director or member of the Management Board of the organisation for which you work?
- | | | | |
|-----|---------|----|----|
| Yes | 33 (40) | No | 67 |
|-----|---------|----|----|
- Base: all in employment

- 23** In the last 12 months, in your business or professional capacity have you been involved at all in purchase or leasing decisions for any goods or services listed below?
- | | |
|--|---------|
| (Check all that apply) | 26 (11) |
| Car fleets and company cars | 26 (11) |
| Vans/trucks | 10 |
| Word processors/automatic typewriters | 43 |
| Office equipment: copiers, calculators, typewriters | 43 |
| Main/frame computers/computers with network systems | 15 |
| Stand-alone computers/personal office computers | 18 |
| EDP/Computer service/software | 18 |
| Business/industrial site selection/building/construction | 18 |
| Scientific/medical instruments | 10 |
| Telephone & telecommunications systems | 28 |
| Company aircraft | 2 (12) |
| Plant and equipment | 18 |
| Primary, raw materials and chemicals | 11 |
| Banking/financial services | 30 |
| Company insurance/pension plans | 20 |
| Staff recruitment | 47 |
| Advertising and PR services | 28 |
| Freight/transportation services | 22 |
| Transfer of technology services | 14 |
- Base: all in employment

- 24** a) In how many countries does the organization for which you work have offices?
- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------|----------|----|-------------|----|
| One | 21 (40) | Two-nine | 29 | Ten or more | 50 |
|-----|---------|----------|----|-------------|----|
- b) Do you work in the world-wide head office of the organization for which you work?
- | | | | |
|-----|---------|----|----|
| Yes | 33 (40) | No | 67 |
|-----|---------|----|----|
- Base: all in employment

Dear Reader,

This page probably looks familiar. We ran a version of it several times last Spring. Back then, the blanks after each question were there to be filled in by our readers.

Almost 5,000 of you did so, in every corner of the world, and the completed pages which you mailed back to Research Services Ltd. in London have been carefully tabulated and compiled.

So, here on this page are our survey results: the readers of the International Herald Tribune in profile.

You are a highly educated, widely traveled audience.

Employed for the most part in top managerial positions. You have an average personal income of U.S. \$70,383 per year and generally enjoy the exceptional lifestyle which our advertisers have long recognized as the hallmark of our global readership.

Impact 82, a study of the Trib's third of a million readers in 164 countries, breaks down these survey results for the first time to show readership of both our Atlantic and Pacific editions.

Advertising and other business executives interested in studying this document can obtain a copy by writing to me at the Trib or by contacting our nearest sales office.

We deeply appreciate the central role in this project of our advisory panel of leading advertising and research executives who helped to plan, evaluate and present this research:

Mr. Gorm Borup, Thai International; Mr. Louis J. Crossin, Doremus & Company; Dr. Marcel Eckels, Marketing Contact; Mr. Heinrich Kernebeck, HMS Media-Service GmbH; Mr. John Lawson, Foote, Cone & Belding Ltd.; Mr. Jay Feinstein, Rhône-Poulenc S.A.; Mr. Francesco Zangheri, Olivetti Pubblicità.

In addition of course our warmest thanks go to all our readers who gave their valuable time to tell us about themselves. Also thanking you are the various charities you designated to receive contributions on your behalf:

• Cancer Research (\$2,555)

• World Wildlife Fund (\$1,660) and

• the International Red Cross (\$1,365).

With our thanks once again,

Lee W. Huebner Lee W. Huebner

Publisher

25 Is the company for which you work in the top 100, or in the top 500 companies in size in your country of residence?

In top 100 57 (20) In top 500 17 Not in top 500 46

Base: all in employment

26 Are you

Male 86 (17) Female 14

27 Which is your age group?

Under 25 3 (18) 45-54 23

25-34 22 55-64 14

35-44 31 65 or over 7

Average age: 44

28 a) In which country are you currently resident?

b) Of which country are you a citizen?

Country of residence Country of citizenship

Europe 68 37

U.S.A. 6 49

Middle East 2 2

Far East 13 3

Other 11 11

How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than six months 6 (20) 1-5 years 33

6-12 months 11 More than 5 years 50

29 Which was the highest educational level you obtained?

Doctorate/higher university degree 38 (27) Below university degree 19

University degree 43

30 What is the subject of your degree or professional qualification?

Engineering (mechanical, electronic, instrument, civil etc.) 19 (28)

Natural sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Maths, Biology, Geography) 13

Law 10 Economics 19

Medicine 31 Accountancy 2

Arts and humanities 29 Business studies 23

Base: all with at least one university degree

31 Into which of the following groups does your own personal annual income before tax from all sources fall? (US dollars)

UP to \$14,999 8 (10) \$50,000-\$74,999 24

\$15,000-\$19,999 5 \$75,000-\$99,999 2

\$20,000-\$29,999 11 \$100,000 or over 17

\$30,000-\$49,999 23

Average personal income: \$70,383

32 a) What is/are your native tongue(s)?

Native tongue Read publications in

English 24 24

French 12 38

German 10 21

Other European 16 21

Other 9 7

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1982

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

British Aluminum Firms May Merge

LONDON — The boards of the British Aluminum Co. and Alcan Aluminum U.K. announced Monday that they are discussing a possible merger.

Alcan is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alcan Aluminum of Canada, while British Aluminum is 58 percent-owned by TI Group, formerly Tube Investments. The announcement said the talks "may result" in Alcan taking over British Aluminum.

Both companies showed a loss in the first half of 1982, with British Aluminum losing about \$4.4 million (\$7.4 million) after taxes and Alcan losing \$14 million.

Icahn Capital in Bid for Dan River

NEW YORK — Icahn Capital, CCI and Associates and Crane Associates said Monday that they will make a cash tender offer for Dan River Inc.

The companies said they will pay \$18 a share for 3.1 million shares, or \$15 a share for 700,000 shares. The Icahn Capital group said it will accept 3.1 million shares at \$15 if, by Nov. 9, Dan River has entered into an agreement to suspend its lawsuits against Icahn until after a special shareholders meeting is held.

Dan River, which is a major textile and apparel manufacturer, also must refrain from engaging in any transaction outside the ordinary course of business, including issuing or authorizing the issuance of any shares of capital stock until after the special meeting.

Ambrosiano Holding May Sell Stake

LUXEMBOURG — The administrators of Banco Ambrosiano Holding, subsidiary of liquidated Banco Ambrosiano, are negotiating with international banks for the sale of its 45-percent stake in Banca del Gottardo, sources at Banco Ambrosiano Holding said Monday.

The sources declined to identify the potential purchasers of Banca del Gottardo but said Chase Manhattan Bank, mentioned in rumors circulating in Switzerland, is not one of the banks involved.

Du Pont Opens Plant in France

WILMINGTON, Delaware — Du Pont has opened a new electronic products plant in Besancon, France, the company announced Monday. The new facility will manufacture high performance connectors for the French data processing, telecommunications, instrumentation and home entertainment industries, according to Richard E. Heckert, vice chairman of Du Pont.

Mack Truck, Union Reach Accord

ALLENTOWN, Pennsylvania — Mack Trucks and approximately 5,200 union workers in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey have reached a tentative contract settlement, a spokesman for the company said Monday.

The agreement is still subject to ratification by union members, the spokesman said. Although details of the accord were withheld, the statement quoted a union vice president as saying the pact "would give the company relief that should restore its profitability while at the same time protecting the security and living standards of the employees."

Mack truck has experienced sales declines due to the depressed economy and many of the workers at the main assembly plant here have been laid off.

Blue Circle Aggregates Sale Cleared

LONDON — The British Trade Department said the sale by Blue Circle Industries of its subsidiary Blue Circle Aggregates to Amey Roadstone Corp. will not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The £37.6-million (\$63.2-million) sale to Amey, a subsidiary of Consolidated Gold Fields, was announced in April.

Daimler Expects Satisfactory Results

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz expects satisfactory results for the whole of 1982 and turnover is forecast to show a real increase, the company said Monday in an interim report.

Daimler has reported 1981 world group profit of 826 million Deutsche marks (\$323.7 million) compared with 711 million DM the previous year. The 1981 turnover was \$4.7 billion DM compared with \$1.1 billion in 1980. Turnover in the first nine months this year was 28.6 billion DM.

Vote Is Set On Strike At Chrysler

By Donald Woutar

Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — It turned bitter cold here last week, the temperature dipping into the 20s, and gusty north winds made it seem even colder. In northern Michigan, there was a thick layer of snow on the ground.

It is no time to be walking a picket line, but tens of thousands of Chrysler workers will decide Tuesday in a referendum whether to begin doing just that on Nov. 1.

There appears to be little eagerness to strike the financially fragile auto company to begin with, and some union officials believe that the weather, the approach of the holiday season and the sight of unemployment lines might further cool any walkout fever.

"The weather and all that stuff will have a lot of bearing on it," said Joe Games, who left Chrysler's padlocked Los Angeles assembly plant in 1971 and is now president of the United Auto Workers local at the Newark, Delaware, assembly plant. "People will not necessarily be voting their conscience."

But the militancy of the Chrysler workers, whose pay has been frozen for nearly two years, was underlined earlier this month until 70 percent of them rejected a proposed union contract with Chrysler.

This week's vote was precipitated by Chrysler's declaration that it is willing to risk a strike rather than grant an immediate wage increase, the top priority of workers who rejected the tentative settlement.

Rank-and-file workers will make one of two choices: To shut down the company's entire U.S. operations at 10 A.M. on Nov. 1 or to keep working until January, when another round of bargaining would begin.

While they will not say so publicly, the union's national leaders hope the workers will choose the second option. It is far from clear that the union could negotiate a better deal in January than it managed as September, but the delay is seen as a way of defusing a tense and difficult situation.

There is little doubt that a strike would have serious repercussions for Chrysler, which is poised for a financial recovery after its flirtation with bankruptcy but is dependent almost entirely on the state of the economy.

Analysts generally agree that Chrysler could survive a strike of a week or two, but even that brief a

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)



Despite Mexico's oil reserves, inflation and a peso devaluation have pushed up gasoline prices at Pemex stations in Mexico City.

Cambridge to Mexico: A Radical Connection

By Steven Rattner

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, England — Strict controls on imports, foreign exchange curbs, big budget deficits, nationalization of the banks, vast foreign borrowings. They are all part of a radical economic experiment now under way in Mexico, an experiment put into place by Mexicans but one that reflects the ideas of a group of economists at Cambridge University here.

In part, the experiment is pragmatic — brought on by economic crisis. But as Mexico negotiates with the International Monetary Fund more than \$4 billion in new loans to ease its financial bind, the country has attracted widespread attention for its insistence on maintaining its interventionist policies and its drive for growth.

That intractability is being cheered on by the Cambridge economists, who have been advising Mexican officials for years and who vehemently object to the IMF's devotion to the free market and to restrictive fiscal and monetary strategies. The Mexican experiment, as long as it lasts, represents the most broadly based test so far of their radical theories.

To the Cambridge group there can be no substitute for heavy government intervention in economic matters, such as Mexico is pursuing. They espouse a form of nationalism that emphasizes industrial growth, which for developing countries, they say, requires protectionism and expansionary economic policies.

The Cambridge economists see themselves as spiritual descendants of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

West Germany Reports Wider Surplus in Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's trade position continued to run in the black in September, while the current account deficit was narrowed, the federal Statistics Office said Monday.

The office reported that the country's trade surplus grew in September to 5.18 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.03 billion) from 2.7 billion DM in August.

The statistics agency also said the current account balance of payments deficit narrowed to 500 million DM in September from a 3.2-billion-DM deficit in August.

In September 1981, the current account deficit stood at 1.2 billion DM, but there was a trade surplus of 3.48 billion DM, the office said.

For the first nine months of the year, a strong growth in exports has expanded the trade surplus to 36 billion DM from a 13.4-billion surplus in the same nine-month period last year, enabling the current account deficit to shrink to 5.7 billion DM from 26.4 billion DM.

Most economists expect the country's current account to finish the year in rough balance. And an economic report, published Monday by the country's five leading independent research institutes, said that the country's 1983 current account surplus would be greater than the 10 billion DM it had forecast for this year.

The report, however, forecast economic stagnation and high unemployment next year and criticized the new center-right coalition's measures to deal with these problems.

It said real gross national product would show no growth in 1983 after a 1-percent decline this year — confirming already gloomy government expectations of zero growth next year.

The institutes also said unemployment could reach 2.5 million this winter and average 2.3 million for 1983. The government has forecast 1983 unemployment at 2.3 million to 2.4 million, sharply up from forecasts of an average 1.85 million out of work this year.

The report expected inflation to fall to around 3.5 percent in 1983 after 5 percent this year. The government and its special council of economic advisors both forecast 4 percent inflation next year.

The institutes said the change of

government had brought no change in the climate of economic uncertainty as the government had failed to make its aims clear enough.

The institutes, whose report will be considered by the cabinet before it decides its 1983 budget later this month, also criticized the government's plans to increase the value added tax one point to 14 percent next year, saying the action, together with planned increases in other duties, could further damage already weak consumer demand and industrial investment.

More effective and longer-lasting tax incentives to invest were needed, the report said, rather than the government's plans for a temporary bonus on new investment at stimulating house construction.

West German television said that the government now is plan-

ning to widen its budgetary deficit for 1983 to 41.6 billion marks to cover spending by the previous center-left administration of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The decision was made by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, when he took office this month, described the country's finances as catastrophic and said the 1983 deficit would run to 36.5 billion marks.

Mr. Stoltenberg is expected to announce details of the 1983 budget soon.

The television report, which did not name its sources, also said the defense budget would be cut by a nominal 100 million DM to 46 billion DM and that welfare spending would be allowed to increase by 10 percent to cover an expected rise in unemployment to 2.35 million.

Dollar Soars on Fears Of Halt in Rate Decline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar gained sharply on foreign exchange markets Monday amid disappointment that the recent trend towards lower U.S. interest rates seemed to have stalled, currency dealers said.

The dollar advanced close to or above its recent highs against the pound, the Swiss and French francs, the lira and the yen because there was no change in the U.S. discount rate announced on Friday, the dealer said.

In New York, the dollar was steady after opening firmly, dealers said.

The dollar's strength was ascribed to the Federal Reserve's decision not to cut the discount rate from the current 9½ percent, a factor which helped push U.S. interest rates higher.

Dealers said the Fed's decision not to cut the rate at which it lends money to commercial banks suggested that it is still concerned about M-1 measure of the money supply, which rose \$3.2 billion in the latest reporting week.

"The dollar opened strongly against European currencies as markets assessed the weekend's higher-than-expected U.S. money supply figures," a dealer for Barclays Bank International in London said.

"Despite the Fed's warnings that this month's M-1 figures would be distorted by special fac-

tors, markets have concluded that a potentially uncontrollable U.S. money supply might soon lead to higher interest rates and dollars are wanted," he said.

The dollar's renewed strength cut into the recent gains in gold prices, which closed in London at \$417.50 an ounce, down sharply from Friday's close of \$435 in New York. Gold futures continued to move sharply lower on the Comex in New York.

The dollar's gains began in Tokyo, where the U.S. currency rose more than five yen to 276.40 yen, the highest in well over five years.

It continued to rise in Europe, reaching 7.20 francs in Paris, just one franc below its all-time high. In Frankfurt it was quoted at 2.5528 Deutsche marks, more than three pfennigs above Friday's level.

In Zurich, the dollar was traded at 2.1955 Swiss francs, just short of a five-year high against the franc.

CHARVET

New address:

28, Place Vendôme
Phone: 260-30-70

3d Quarter Profits Down by 15-20% in U.S.

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Corporate profits in the third quarter slumped 15 to 20 percent from the third quarter of 1981, economists estimate.

Companies did benefit from spending cuts made earlier in the year and from declining interest rates. But weaker demand and unexpected factors, such as the sharp drop in value of the Mexican peso, generally wiped out the gains.

Earnings in the third period, however, were up from the weak level of the second quarter.

Two major sectors, auto manufacturing and oil, have not yet reported results. The car makers are expected to show a sharply mixed performance, and earnings of oil companies are likely to fall.

"We are still looking at a very weak economy," said David Cross, a senior economist with Chase Econometrics.

David Levine, the chief economist at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., said, "Many corporations have made themselves lean" because of the economy. "They are getting better productivity and better profit margins."

Economists expect the fourth quarter to be weak, but they predict that when a recovery does come, companies that have taken strong austerity measures will be in a position to profit quickly.

Certain sectors of the economy, such as banking and financial service companies, benefited handsomely in the third quarter from the decline in interest rates. Citicorp's operating profit rose 56 percent, to \$210 million, while Wells Fargo's profits increased 38 percent, to \$43.6 million.

GM Reports It Made Profit

The Associated Press

DETROIT — General Motors reported Monday it earned \$129.4 million, or 41 cents per share, in the third quarter of this year.

That compares with a loss of \$468 million, or \$1.59 per share, in the third quarter of 1981.

The largest U.S. automaker attributed the improvement to more car sales to GM dealers worldwide, although retail sales declined, and to cost-cutting and manufacturing efficiencies.

Good performances from GM's financing and insurance affiliates and net credit on income taxes because of low earnings also contributed to the gain. GM Chairman Roger B. Smith and President James McDonald said in a statement.

• Airlines: Many of the airline companies reported increased profits in the third quarter.

"Costs are a little better, but the primary reason the airlines did better is that during the third quarter of last year you had the strike" by air traffic controllers, said Nick Babounakis, an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co.

UAL Inc., the holding company for United Airlines, reported profits of \$102.4 million, up from only \$7.2 million in the 1981 quarter, and the Trans World Corp.'s profits rose 17.8 percent, to \$87.2 million. Western Airlines recovered from a \$7.3-million loss in the third quarter of last year. It posted net income of \$3.4 million, though it had a pretax loss of \$800,000.

At American Airlines, however, profits fell 50.7 percent, to \$17.5 million. Its traffic was hurt by the recession.

• Drugs: While the drug com-

panies were among the best-performing companies in the third quarter, many are beginning to feel the recession.

"The gains in the quarter are a little less than they were last quarter because of the continued currency problems, particularly in the devaluation of the Mexican peso," said Frederic Greenberg, an industry analyst with Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Pfizer Inc.'s profits from continuing operations rose 23 percent, to \$71.5 million, but the gain was less than most analysts had expected. The weakness was attributed to a slowdown in some foreign sales.

Eli Lilly said earnings slipped 4 percent, to \$83.5 million. The pharmaceutical company took a charge against earnings of 20 cents a share for withdrawing Orlacel, an arthritis drug, from the market after adverse publicity about its effects.

• Metals and mining: Losses continued as demand fell further.

Prices in the steel industry are bending under considerable pressure, with price cuts of as much as \$70 a ton, compared to \$35 a ton last spring, according to Charles Bradford, an analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith.

Kaiser Steel reported a loss of \$24 million, on a 42-percent decline in revenue. Inland Steel lost \$45.1 million. Arco lost \$122.6 million and Republic Steel had a \$74.6 million deficit.

• Chemicals and forest products: Chemical companies reported lower earnings. Among them, Union Carbide's earnings dropped 48.8 percent, to \$70.5 million, and Monsanto's earnings fell 42.6 percent, to \$71 million.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 25, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sc	DK
Amsterdam	2.7725	4.875	16.725	36.50	0.975	16.50	2.48	3.34
Bremen	2.7725	4.875	16.725	36.50	0.975	16.50	2.48	3.34
Frankfurt	2.7725	4.875	16.725	36.50	0.975	16.50	2.48	3.34
London (C)	1.6665	2.46125	8.00	1.783	0.792	1.783	11.63	26.31
Paris	6.55	1.4815	0.792	0.1391	0.049	0.2466	0.0203	0.4548
Porto	2.7725	12.125	36.50	0.975	16.50	2.48	3.34	3.34
Stockholm	2.7725	4.875	16.725	36.50	0.975	16.50	2.48	3.34
1 BCU	0.9225	0.509	2.354	6.648	1.248	2.577	0.4577	2.86
1 SDP	1.6665	0.6021	2.7189	7.671	1.6718	2.954	0.51672	2.3403

Dollar Values

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sc	DK
Amster.	0.3594	1.641	0.8335	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267
Brem.	0.3594	1.641	0.8335	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267
Frankf.	0.3594	1.641	0.8335	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267
London	0.3594	1.641	0.8335	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267
Paris	0.3594	1.641	0.8335	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267
Porto	0.3594	1.641	0.8335	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267
Stockh.	0.3594	1.641	0.8335	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267
1 BCU	0.3594	1.641	0.8335	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267
1 SDP	0.3594	1.641	0.8335	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267	0.0267

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

(a) Shorting: 1.0001 Irish sh.

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NYSE Index

NYSE Index			
	High	Low	Close
Composits	7630	7645	7645
Industrials	8776	8776	8776
Transp.	7630	7645	7645
Utilities	4261	4247	4241
Finance	5353	5239	5239

NYSE Most Actives			
	Volume	Class	Chgs.
Escon	1,790,000	297 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1
IBM	1,072,400	297 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1
Citicorp	779,000	297 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1
Amstar	720,000	295 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1
Montreal Inc	571,000	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1
Trowers & P	577,200	297 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1
Amstar-TAC	455,900	295 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1
Thordy	444,000	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1
SECORCO	440,000	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1
Secur. Reub	422,000	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1
American Bk	327,000	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1
Boeing	414,300	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]


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STREET:
CITY:

KUWAIT — Kuwait has launched a rescue fund for investors hit by the crisis of the country's multi-billion-dollar stock market.

The cabinet issued a statement Sunday saying the fund will pay to investors money due from share dealings involving companies that have subsequently been declared bankrupt. The fund will then attempt to recover the money from the debtors.

The fund was founded in July with a fall in share prices, partly as a result of the Iran-Iraq war. Many investors were unable to honor postdated checks they had used to buy shares, hoping the stocks would appreciate before the checks came in.

The fund, whose capital and other details were not disclosed, will pay in cash or bonds, depending on the amounts, the statement said.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

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Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Oct. 29

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SOR
1 AL	97% - 99%	7 - 7 1/2%	3 - 2 1/2%	9 1/2 - 9 3/4%	22 - 22 1/2%	12 1/2 - 12 1/2%	18 1/2 - 18 1/2%
2 AL	99% - 99%	6 1/2% - 7%	3 - 3 1/2%	9 1/2 - 9 3/4%	22 - 22 1/2%	11 1/2 - 12 1/2%	16 1/2 - 16 1/2%
3 AL	99% - 10%	6% - 7 1/2%	3 1/2% - 3 1/2%	9% - 9 1/2%	21 - 21 1/2%	11 1/2 - 12%	16 1/2 - 16 1/2%
4 AL	100% - 10%	6% - 7 1/2%	4 - 4 1/2%	9% - 9 1/2%	20 1/2 - 21%	11 1/2 - 11 1/2%	16 1/2 - 16 1/2%
5 AL	100% - 10%	6% - 7%	4 1/2 - 4 1/2%	9% - 9 1/2%	20 1/2 - 21%	11 1/2 - 11 1/2%	16 1/2 - 16 1/2%

Selected Over-the-Counter

04 25

[illegible]

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked U.S.

Oct. 22

[illegible]

Cocoa Session Set for Togo

Reviews
LOME, Togo — The Cocoa Producers' Alliance will hold its 39th general assembly here Nov. 2 to 5, alliance officials said Monday.

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In Lausanne since 1964, we now have established two regional headquarters for business activities covering Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Our EFTA, EASTERN EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA Region now has two challenging openings for

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- analyse business opportunities in new or existing markets,
- help to define the optimal strategies to achieve our growth objectives,
- monitor and strategically analyse economic, political, regulatory, market and competitive trends,
- evaluate and update project alternatives,
- prepare proposals for Senior Management.

- To succeed in this challenge, you will need:
 - a university degree, preferably in business, economics or other relevant discipline,
 - an MBA and sound business experience of at least three years in financial analysis and/or project evaluation would be assets.
 - fluency in English and a very good command of French,
 - a high level of flexibility and organizational skills,
 - the proven ability to identify and analyse business problems, prepare and present proposals and advise on project implementation,
 - an aptitude for independent work and the facility to deal with people at various levels,
 - availability to travel up to 30 % of your time.

We are a growing company with 25 consecutive years of record earnings: come and grow with us, personally and professionally. If you are looking for career possibilities with a dynamic team of professionals and if you are Swiss or holder of a valid work permit, please send your resumé to C.E. Dufault, Personnel Department — EFTA, Eastern Europe, The Middle East and Africa Region.

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